

Arthur Muir
18 Bowyer St. E.C.

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1000.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 5d.
STAMPED "d.

PRESENTATION to the REV. T. MANN,
of Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Local Committee beg to announce that the following amount (including contributions per Rev. T. Binney) has been received in aid of the above object:—

£162 14s. 0d.

Being desirous of closing the list during the first week in January, they respectfully request that intended Contributions may be forwarded as early as possible.

GEORGE J. PROCTOR, Newport, } Hon. Secs.
JOHN YONGE, East Cowes, }

JUBILEE BAZAAR.

A SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 4th, 5th, and 6th of JANUARY next, in connection with the JUBILEE of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL, ROBERT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE (Rev. J. W. Goucher's).

Opening in the Morning at Eleven, and closing in the Evening at Ten o'clock.

Admission:—Wednesday, from Eleven till Six, Two Shillings; do, from Six till Ten, One Shilling; Thursday, from Eleven till Ten, One Shilling; Friday, from Eleven till Ten, Sixpence; Children under twelve, half-price on Wednesday and Thursday. Pass Tickets for the three days, Three Shillings; do, for Children under twelve, One Shilling and Sixpence.

There will be music at intervals. A refreshment-stall will be provided.

THE FRIENDLY FEMALE SOCIETY.
(Instituted January 20, 1802)

For the Relief of Poor, Infirm, Aged Widows, and Single Women of Good Character, who have seen better days.

PRESIDENT.

The Most Hon. the Marchioness of CHOLMONDELEY.

TREASURER.

Mrs. JOHN COURTHOPE, 2, Colville-road, Baywater, W.

SECRETARY AND COLLECTOR.

Mrs. HOSEASON, 2, Colville-road, Baywater, W.

The next ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held on FRIDAY next, December 30, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL, when an ELECTION will take place to fill up the Vacancies in the list of Annuitants. The Chair will be taken at One p.m.

The Committee beg to announce that the Brixton Asylum is finished, for which contributions will be thankfully received.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS,
EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

Under the immediate Patronage of

Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN, and

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Open for cases from all parts of the kingdom.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this National Charity are earnestly SOLICITED.

There are at the present time 400 inmates, and the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election.

For a full account of the daily working of this institution the Board refer the public to pamphlets and a lecture by the Rev. Edwin Sydney, A.M., rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, and to their annual report, which may be had gratuitously at the office, where subscriptions will be thankfully received and information cheerfully supplied.

Annual subscriptions, 10s. 6d. or 1l. 1s.; Life ditto, 5l. 5s. or 10l. 10s.

The Elections occur regularly in April and October.

The Asylum is open to visitors. Tickets may be obtained at the office.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

BANKERS—London Joint-stock Bank, Princes-street, E.C.; Messrs. Drummond; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Scott and Co.; Messrs. Twining and Co.

Office—29, Poultry, E.C.

CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS in JUNE, 1865. The Competition will be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who, on the 1st of May next, shall be over Seventeen and under Twenty-two years of age, and of good health and character.

CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.
EXAMINATION OF JUNE, 1865.

Copies of the regulations (which differ in important respects from those issued in previous years) may be had on application to "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W."

NEW ZEALAND—ALBERTLAND ASSOCIATION.

First-class Ships sail monthly to Auckland. No open berths for families. Forty acres of land free. A large party will sail in May, 1865. Apply (prepaid) 3, St. Mary Axe, E.C., London. Agents wanted.

SAMUEL BRAME, Manager.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Professor Pepper's Third Ghost Lecture includes Exhibition of the Physioscope, and two new spectral tableaux entitled "The Indian Widow's Sutte" and the pretty fairy tale of "Snow White and Rosy Red" (J. H. Pepper and Henry Dircks, joint inventors)—New Musical Entertainment by Mr. R. Coote, entitled, Nile Sauce; or, the Travels of Bruce and the Wonderful Rovings of the Great Baron Munchausen—Engagement of Signor Blitz, the renowned conjuror, and of Herr Whautkins, the King of Jugglers—The Headless Man, and Legs and Arms in Motion, without bodies, by Mr. Cheshire's Improved Shadow Pantomimic Effects in Mr. J. L. King's new Lecture—The Royal Magic Tub, containing thousands of toys and trinkets for gratuitous distribution amongst the juvenile visitors, on Thursday, the 5th January, 1865.—Admission to the whole, One Shilling. Open, Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, after the Christmas Vacation, in a first-class Ladies' School, an ENGLISH LADY, of religious principles, competent to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, and to converse fluently in French—acquired in France.

Apply, by letter, to A. B., 124, Oxford-street.

TRAINING for GOVERNESSES.

—After the Vacation, in a College conducted on Christian principles, a Class will be formed for the special purpose of TRAINING YOUNG LADIES for TUITION, according to the most approved systems of education. Engagements guaranteed at the close of the term, to consist of two or three years.

For full particulars address, by letter only, Alpha, Mr. Fisher, stationer, 50, Lombard-street, City.

EDUCATION.—TO MINISTERS.

—A FIRST-CLASS EDUCATION, with Christian training, is offered to a FEW YOUNG LADIES, daughters of MINISTERS, at Half the Advertiser's terms, viz., Twenty-five GUINEAS per annum.

For full particulars address, by letter only, Alpha, Mr. Fisher, stationer, 50, Lombard-street, City.

A COMFORTABLE HOME.—A FARMER,

unmarried, a member of an Independent Church, having a gentlemanly residence in a healthy locality, not far from a large town, wishes to meet with a YOUNG GENTLEMAN to RESIDE with him, whose views and feelings would be congenial with his own. Any young gentleman desiring a comfortable Christian home, a knowledge of farming, and good society, would find this a desirable opportunity.

Address, first by letter, to E. A., 26, Binfield-road, Stockwell, London.

WANTED, in a Tradesman's Family, where there are four young children, an industrious person as HOUSEKEEPER. Must be a member of a Christian church.

Apply, personally or by letter, with references, and stating salary, to J. Eaton, High St. Crewe, Cheshire.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, member of a Christian church.

Apply, G. Whale, Woolwich.

29, HAVERSTOCK-HILL,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

MR. CHINNOCK, B.A., EDUCATES

YOUNG GENTLEMEN for the Professions or for Business, for Matriculation at the Universities, and for the Middle-Class Examination of Oxford and Cambridge. There is room for a limited number of boarders. The house is airy, and near Hampstead Heath and Primrose-hill.

Full particulars will be sent on application.

Reference is kindly permitted to William Smith, Esq., LL.D., Classical Examiner of the University of London; the Rev. Professor Newton, M.A., New College; Professor Foulmer, M.A., Cheshunt College; and the Rev. John Nunn, Haverstock-hill.

BURLTON HOUSE, READING.

Mrs. RATCLIFFE will have TWO VACANCIES for YOUNG LADIES in her Establishment after the Christmas recess. In addition to a superior education, based upon Christian principles, her pupils enjoy the comforts of a well-regulated home. Resident English and French Governesses. Professors attend for music, singing, drawing, languages, &c. A GOVERNESS PUPIL can be RECEIVED on moderate terms.

Prospectuses and the highest references forwarded on application.

EDUCATIONAL HOME for YOUNG LADIES—MALVERN.

The Principal of a very select establishment, delightfully situated in a most pleasant and healthy part of Worcestershire, desires to receive TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES on very moderate terms. The pupils receive a very superior education, combined with all the comforts of a home.

For prospectus and full information apply to the Superintendent, Clerical and Scholastic Agency Offices, 78, Borough-road, London, S.E.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON,
MIDDLESEX, will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1st, 1865.

Applications for prospectuses and admission to the Rev. G. D. Bartlett, M.A., head master, at the School; or the Rev. George Smith, D.D., Congregational Library, Finsbury.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College
HEAD MASTER—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S.
VICE MASTER—WILLIAM A. CASE, M.A.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Professor of Greek, has the charge of the highest Greek Class.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, January 17, 1865, for new pupils, at 9.30 a.m. All the boys must appear in their places, without fail, on Wednesday, the 18th, at 9.30.

The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography (physical and political), Arithmetic and Bookkeeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing, and Drawing.

Any pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

The discipline of the school is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

To suit the convenience of pupils residing at a distance and using the early trains of the London and North-Western, the Great Western, and Metropolitan lines of railways, the hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 3.45. Of this time one hour is allowed for recreation.

For classes for young beginners see distinct advertisement. Prospectuses, with further particulars, may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
December 23, 1864.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

CLASSES FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

HEAD MASTER—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S.

VICE MASTER—WILLIAM A. CASE, M.A.

Junior department, for pupils between the ages of seven and nine, to be kept wholly separate from the older boys. They have the use of the large playground attached to the School, but the hours of lessons and recreation are so arranged as to differ from those of the older boys.

The subjects taught are:—1. English, treated in the simplest manner, so as to secure good reading and correct spelling, together with the cultivation of the memory by moderate exercise. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic. 4. Geography of England. 5. The practical study of natural objects, so as to develop habits of observation. 6. The rudiments of French.

Several of the masters of the Upper School take part in the instruction of this department. The instruction will be so arranged that one hour's preparation in the evening will, for the average of boys, be sufficient.

The School will re-open on Tuesday, the 17th January, 1865, for new pupils, at 9.30 a.m. All the boys must appear in their places, without fail, on Wednesday, 18th, at 9.30 a.m.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
December 23, 1864.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL
SCHOOL,

SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

TREASURER:

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., J.P., Halifax.

GENERAL SECRETARY:

Rev. J. S. EASTMEAD, Wakefield.

FINANCE SECRETARY:

Rev. S. ILLINGWORTH, Wyke, near Leeds.

PRINCIPAL:

Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, A.M., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries a limited number of the sons of laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities. The terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty GUINEAS per annum.

The School will REOPEN, after the Christmas Vacation, on January 10th, 1865. Applications for the Admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

PRIORY HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT for
YOUNG LADIES,

BARNESBURY STREET, ISLINGTON.

Conducted by Mrs. and Miss COOPER.

The Pupils receive a thorough English and French Education, with all necessary Accomplishments. Special attention paid to their Moral and Religious Training. School discipline combined with Home Comforts. A few Vacancies. References on application.

School Duties to be Resumed on the 26th JANUARY.

BELGRAVE HOUSE SCHOOL, SOUTH
PARADE, SOUTHSEA, HANTS.

PRINCIPAL—Dr. CHAS. F. COOPER, assisted by efficient Masters.

The sons of Dissenters receive a First-class Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, on very moderate terms; kind treatment and thorough superintendence; large and airy house, well situated, facing the Common and Sea.

Referees: Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A.; Rev. J. Angus, D.D., M.B.A.S.; Rev. J. H. Cook; Rev. Fredk. Trearail; Rev. J. Spencer Pearsall; &c., also Parents of Pupils.

For prospectus and all particulars apply as above. N.B.—Ministers' Sons received on reduced terms.

THE Rev. RICHARD PERKINS, PEACH-
FIELD, GREAT MALVERN, RECEIVES A LIMITED
NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN'S SONS to BOARD and EDU-
CATE. Terms, &c., on application.



NEWSPAPER

THEOBALDS, CHESHUNT, HERTS.

The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON, having REMOVED his ESTABLISHMENT from Ringwood, Hants, RECEIVES PUPILS at his NEW RESIDENCE, THEOBALDS, and, with the assistance of a University Graduate and of Visiting Masters, prepares them for the Civil Service, the University Examinations, the Professions, or for Business.

The house at Theobalds is commodious, and stands on a gravelly soil, amid its own grounds of 15 acres, affording every facility for healthful, manly games.

Prospectuses will be sent on application.

SHIRLEY COLLEGE, near SOUTHAMPTON.

Principal:—The Rev. JOHN HILL, M.A.

Shirley College is situated in one of the most delightful and healthy positions in Hampshire. The Principal will be glad to send prospectuses and particulars to Parents, who may desire for their Sons a Thorough English and Classical Education, combined with all the comforts of home. Students prepared for University Examinations. References exchanged.

EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS GRIFFITH,

Daughter of the Rev. W. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal of Taunton Proprietary School,

RECEIVES a few YOUNG LADIES to whom she offers a superior Education, with Peculiar advantages for health and comfort.—Terms moderate.

For Prospectus, address Wilton Lodge, Taunton.

EDUCATION—SOUTH COAST.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSET-SHIRE.

(Midway between Poole and Bournemouth.)

Rev. WALTER GILL, Principal, aided by competent Masters. The locality of this Establishment is healthy, its domestic arrangements liberal, and the Educational Training thorough, comprehensive, and discriminating.

Terms moderate. Prospectus on application. Reference to parents of pupils.

SCHOLASTIC and PROFESSIONAL OFFICES.

78, BOROUGHS-ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

The nobility, clergy, gentry, heads of families, and principals of schools, are respectfully informed that they can always be provided, free of charge and at a few hours' notice, with Tutors, Secretaries, Governesses, Companions, and Lady Housekeepers. Undeniable references required before placing names upon the register, so that employers may accept an introduction from these offices as a guarantee of the respectability and good faith of the applicant. Advertisements and schools disposed of. Pupils introduced.

Mr. E. HARRIS, Superintendent.

Agent for the Windsor School Desks, to transform into Backed Seats and Tables. Specimen on view.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on the 25th January. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.

TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.

For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.

Terms, 20l per annum. Circulars at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 73, Cheapside.

N.B. Preparatory Department at Forest-hill

STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

Situation elevated and healthy, near the Railway Station. Education. Commercial and Classical, adapted to the Middle-class Examinations.

A Preparatory Department for Younger Pupils.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD

HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

THE REV. MARTIN REED, LL.D., of HURSTCOURT, ORE, HASTINGS, in addition to the Classes for Senior Pupils, has established a distinct Preparatory Class for Little Boys under Eleven Years of age.

The arrangements for health, comfort, recreation, and study, will be found unusually complete; while the situation is one of the finest in England.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND**HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,**

AND
WINTER RESIDENCE FOR INVALIDS,
LIMPLEY STOKE, NEAR BATH.

DAVID B. DALZELL, M.D., PHYSICIAN.

HOME COMFORTS are secured to VISITORS under the personal superintendence of an experienced Manager and Matron. Terms, 2l. 2s. per week. Prospectus forwarded on application to the Manager, Mr. T. PRESTON, Limpley Stoke, near Bath.

CHARLES JUPE and SON, Proprietors.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK.

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,
Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

OBTAINED THE

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the sympathy of the Christian Public, for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

JAMAICA COTTON COMPANY (Limited).

The ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company was held on the 16th of DECEMBER, at 55, CHARING-CROSS,

SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

The Report of the Directors, and that of Mr. Alfred Bourne, detailing the manner in which the Company's Capital has been invested, having been read, the following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously:—

1st. "That the Reports and Balance-sheet, now read by Mr. Bourne, be approved and adopted, excepting so far as relates to the suggestion to pay interest to the Shareholders, which it is thought most desirable to defer to the Annual Meeting in June next; and that the cordial thanks of the Shareholders be presented to the Directors and Auditors for their continued attention to the business of the Company."

2nd. "That George Thomas, Esq., of Bristol, having, on account of the distance and his many engagements, declined to act as one of the Directors of the Company, Robert Charlton, Esq., not having found it convenient to attend any of the meetings, and one other of the present Directors (Major-General Goodwyn) retiring in compliance with the Act of Parliament, but eligible for re-election, the Directors be authorized to fill up the two vacancies, and that Major-General Goodwyn be re-elected."

3rd. "That H. Edmund Gurney, Esq., be re-elected the Auditor for the ensuing year."

4th. "That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman."

NOTE.—Only Fifty-six Shares of £10 each in the Company's Stock, out of 2,000, remain unappropriated. The purchasers of them will be entitled to participate in the Dividend in June. Application for the same may be made at the Office.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—The CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED**DIRECTORS.**

Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman,
Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.

Harry George Gordon, Esq. | Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. | Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. | Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.

98, Cheapside, London.

Capital: One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER:

EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.

DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq. | John Heugh, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq. | Bernhard Liebert, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P. | Alfred Milne, Esq.
Thos. Barham Foster, Esq. | Joseph Peel, Esq.
George Withington, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, at moderate rates. Insurances may also be effected on Property in Foreign Countries, and in some of the Colonies, at current rates.

Mills, Factories, and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

Cotton Mills not at work, will be insured at 5s. per cent. per Annum.

Farming Stock insured Free from Duty, allowing the use of a Steam Threshing Machine.

Applications for Agencies should be addressed to

JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary to the Company.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

(FIRE and MARINE).

Premiums charged estimated by the individual risk: the utmost liberality maintained in every transaction. Agents wanted.

Offices, 8, FINCH-LANE, or 7, WATERLOO-PLACE, FALMOUTH.

MORELL THEOBALD, Manager Fire Department.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

CHRISTMAS FIRE RENEWALS. GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The CHRISTMAS FIRE RENEWAL RECEIPTS are now ready, and may be had on application at the Head Office of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country. STOCK-IN-TRADE, Machinery, Fixtures, Implements, and Utensils in Trade, Merchandise, &c., &c., charged only the Reduced Duty of 1s. 6d. per cent.

FURNITURE in first-class houses insured in one sum without out classification at 2s. per cent.

TRANSFERS from other OFFICES effected without expense to the Assured.

SETTLEMENTS for Losses prompt and liberal.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS, MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

192, FLEET-STREET,

Corner of Chancery-lane.

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s.

The LARGEST and most varied Stock in the Kingdom of Note, Letter, and Fcap. Papers, Envelopes, Account and MS. Books, Household Papers, &c.

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SERMON PAPER, plain, 4s. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d. An immense variety in all sizes and qualities always in stock. Samples forwarded free.

SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms. GOOD COPY BOOKS, all rulings, superfine cream paper, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen.

Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, &c. post free

PARTRIDGE & COZENS,

Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers,

192, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

Established 1841.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN-**

MAKER to the QUEEN, begs to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the Public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions which, for EXCELLENCE of TEMPER, QUALITY of MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS in PRICE, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers and Booksellers, Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; at 91, John-street, New York; and at 87, Gracechurch-street, London.

SEWING MACHINES of the very First

Class of Excellence and Workmanship, in each of the various descriptions of stitch, for cloth, linen, leather embroidery, and glove-sewing, including Prize Medal Machines. The quality of these Machines can always be depended on for sale under direct supply, retail, wholesale, and for exportation.

The American and English Sewing Machine Company, 457, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles, 8s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

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B A C O N .

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THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

THE OLD YEAR OUT.

THERE are special times when the heart of every rightly-disposed man cries out for a brief truce to controversy, and one of them is, unquestionably, when one is taking his last farewell of "the old year." If ever a man contending earnestly for his convictions inclines to pause awhile, to put aside his weapons, and shake hands with his opponents, it is when he and they await in hushed expectation the moment of that decease of which all men are witnesses and which is typical of their own. We gladly avail ourselves of this feeling, and, instead of asking the reader's attention to any of the ecclesiastical or politico-ecclesiastical topics to the discussion of which we are wont to set apart these foremost columns of the *Nonconformist*, we invite them to share with us a few reflections suggested by the approaching departure of A.D. 1864.

They who thoroughly appreciate the fact that life is a trust do not, it is true, confine their revision of its progress to an annual period of stock-taking. As the prudent and assiduous tradesman records and reviews his transactions day by day, so, day by day, he who serves the Great Master of all, watches the affairs of his inner life, and keeps himself abreast of the daily events which touch and colour his own personal history. But the tradesman finds it necessary to set forth the general result of a combined and systematised mass of details in a yearly balance-sheet—and he who has to trade with talents committed to him in trust for higher than mere selfish ends, soon finds the profit, if not the absolute necessity, of surveying the past in wider breadths and with a more comprehensive purpose than his daily glances will admit of. The close of the year offers the most suitable opportunity for making this survey. When we stand over the grave of those who were dear to us, our minds instinctively revert to what they have been, and especially to what they have been in relation to ourselves. We think more kindly of their kindness. We tax more severely our own swiftly-remembered misapprehensions, shortcomings, and offences. We see the life whose earthly connexion with our own has been finally severed, in a new light whereby its prominent points of brightness and its deeper shadows become greatly altered, and we retire with a conviction that our estimate of the character of the departed was never so true as at that solemn moment. We are analogously affected as we watch "the old year out"—with this difference, however, that it is our own character and experience which furnish the subject of review. Our judgment is characterised by greater sobriety—our thoughts rise up from deeper sources—our whole spirit is better toned for truthful observation—and, oftentimes, our

conclusions came out from the process considerably changed.

This correction of the estimates we had formed by an exclusive regard to details, is usually most noticeable in reference to our indebtedness. Naturally so, for the gifts which come to us seldom reveal the whole of their worth at the time when we first receive them. They are never indiscriminately bestowed, never isolated. They are all of them connected with purposes which lapse of time alone can render discernible. They all have a meaning which can only be read and interpreted in the light of events which follow them. The force of love which they represent can only be approximately measured by the ends which they were intended to serve; and those ends are clearly developed only by subsequent circumstances. The mind of the Supreme Parent cannot be fairly recognised in His gifts to us, in the ordinations of His Providence, or in His breathings into our souls, until after we have seen how they connect themselves with the experience that comes after them—and, often, a later incident will give a new and, occasionally, a totally different character to some portion of our discipline which had long preceded it. Of course, this strain of remark is applicable, in some considerable measure, to a yearly, as well as to a weekly or daily, revision of the past—but many of the things for which we hold ourselves indebted to Heaven, will have partially, if not completely, explained themselves in the lapse of twelve months, and, looking over that space of time, we shall find that not a few of our blessings have acquired a much fuller significance than that which we attached to them when they were first conferred—that all of them embodied a richer goodness than we had been able at once to realise—and that some of them which originally met us in the shape of trials, disguised, for the time being, aptitudes and tendencies to results, for which, now that time has disclosed them, we cannot be adequately thankful.

Looking, then, from our present vantage-ground, at what we have received, we may do well to compare it with what, without affording us the least ground of complaint, we might have received. On all sides of us, above our own sphere of life, on a level with it, and below it, we see instances without number of human experience with which we should have been infinitely reluctant to exchange our own. The difference is in many cases so great, that even we cannot but feel surprised on the comparison. We find no explanation of it in ourselves—none, in greater demerits on the part of the sufferers. Doubtless, there is reasonable ground for it, but it is not apparent to us. Had we been called to pass through what many within the range of our observation have passed through during the year, our retrospect might have been unutterably painful. Viewed in this light, our twelvemonth's history assumes a brighter aspect, as even moderate colours will appear radiant when exhibited in contrast with a dark background. Let us cheerfully recognise our indebtedness, and gratefully respond to the considerateness, tenderness, and delicacy of affection which have entered into and characterised the arrangement of our affairs!

Turning now to those features of personal history for which we are responsible, we have another wide field for self-improving, though far from self-pleasing, observation. The year is closing—what record will it carry away with it of our achievements? It was commenced, perhaps, with good resolutions with regard to many things—how far have they been conformed to? What are we better for the lapse of another series of three hundred and sixty-five days? What better are those who are intimately allied with us? What better is society for anything we have done? O, the immense interval between our projects and our performances! It is well to look at it unflinchingly. Indeed, at this period of the year it is almost impracticable wholly to avert our eyes from it. But, if humbled, we need not be despondent. Let us beware of burying our hope with the dead year. We are living still—have still our yearnings, our

aspirations, our capacities, our opportunities, our grand heart-stirring motives. Whatever mortification we may feel that we have not turned them to better account, we cannot be guilty of a more foolish or a more suicidal thing than to give up all future charge of them in despair. No man is justified in throwing up the reins, and leaving his unruliest passions and habits to run away with him. "Try again," is the death-bed exhortation of 1864 to all who stand round it. "Try again; for success comes of repeated effort." The copy-book, disfigured by blots and stained with tears, should not be torn up and thrown away. It may be that the time will come when it will be turned to as an illustration of the awkward beginnings of a blessed career.

Kind reader, be pleased to take this lay homily, as it is offered, in good part. Two considerations may plead for this: it is brief, and it will not be soon repeated. It may be out of place, but scarcely out of season. Of course, we think it neither. At any rate, like many other productions of little worth, it is well meant. We have not dealt with the past without some reference to the future; and while ringing out the old, we have kept in our mind's eye the ringing in the new. We have said our say on approaching the tomb of A.D. 1864. And now we can the more appropriately wish you, as we do with all our heart, "A happy New Year."

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

WE had a vague intention, arising out of that latent longing for the real unity of Christendom which the thoughts of the present season are apt to excite in the hearts of all the spiritual children of the Christ of all ages and peoples and tongues, of leaving ecclesiastical politics and newspapers alone this week and seeking a more genial atmosphere. We thought of spending Christmas with the poets and the painters, and perhaps with the dreamers, although for that matter all poets and painters, being idealists, have more or less of the dreaming faculty. And what a faculty that is! Leaving some valuable but gross elements out of consideration, we would sooner dream a good dream than make a steam-engine. And for this reason. The steam-engine was once a dream but it has got to be a fact. We now want something beyond it, but to get beyond it we must first dream.

While settling ourselves down with this intention, with Christmas carols still ringing in our ears, Christmas trees blazing before our eyes, but with a sense of a certain numbness of invention arising out of repeated failures to guess the stupidest of Christmas riddles, we felt, metaphorically speaking of course, our shoulders roughly shaken, and a pile of ecclesiastical intelligence placed in our hands. What was to be done? Here were the poets and painters, there the editors and reporters. We had a preference for one week for the company of the former, but remembering at last that the reader always prefers the latter, we resigned our choice. After all, the reader is right; and the only way to reach the ideal is to work on the actual and the real.

First, "A New-Year's Address" meets our eye, and from a Norfolk rector—Norfolk, the county famous at Christmas-tide for biffins, turkeys, and geese. "A rector with a good heart, depend upon it," we said to ourselves; and we began to read with just that feeling which one has in greeting personally a generous-hearted opponent. Ah, well! we all know what it is to have a party spoilt by the presence of one ill-tempered and vixenish guest; to have your choice dinner underdone, and served up on cold plates as well; and to have your warmest welcome frozen by a cold hand and an icy look. Here were we, about to give a really chivalrous welcome to the Norfolk rector (and it requires a good deal of the oldest and best sort of chivalry in a Free Churchman even to look pleasantly at a rector), and before we can say a word, our hand is

flung up and the very ground on which we have stood is spat upon with disgust. The rector is the Rector of Neeton, and is introduced to us as the Rev. W. H. Walker, M.A. It happens that in Neeton there are individuals who have not been married by Mr. Walker, but at the Registrar's Office. Mr. Walker's New-Year's address to these persons is couched in the following language:—

There is another matter of consequence to which I feel it my duty to allude; and that is the frequency of so-called marriages under the new Act by the Registrar. There have been two or three cases in Neeton. They mostly arise from ignorance or obstinacy. It is desirable, therefore, to put the thing in its proper light. *The Act in question was passed to meet the case of those who professed no religion at all, in fact, infidels; and all persons who are thus legally tied together, confess that they do not look upon marriage as a religious institution, but only as a civil rite. Such cannot expect the blessing of God on their nuptials as contemptuously refuse to receive the blessing of the Church.*

Would it not have been better for Mr. Walker to have entitled his pamphlet the "New Year's Scowl"? Unlike Balaam, this gentleman meant, apparently, to bless, but has ended in cursing. And of such sort, we are afraid, is often what he calls the "blessing of the Church." Well, we wish him, nevertheless, a "happy new year," and we mix with our best wishes no sort of curse, not, especially the curse ecclesiastical. Enough of it, evidently, has already fallen on him. Think of penning a New Year's address with a scowl on one's face!

If the Church would only receive such blessings as we wish for it there would be such prosperity and gladness that almost every day we should have, as we passed by some open church door or pastoral manse—nay, why not in every Christian house?—the song, "Peace on earth and good will towards men." One reason of our quarrel with the Church with which we have so much to do and that will have so much to do with us, is that it is not an institution for the promotion either of peace or of good will. Never, since the days of Constantine, was a body so quarrelsome or with so much ill blood in it. The virus acts everywhere and infects everyone. There, for instance, is Archbishop Trench, of Dublin, who is actually now waging war on his clergy for attending, without his license, Bible-meetings and prayer-meetings, and has inhibited them from such attendance. Those who take an interest in such matters do not intend, however, to submit to his authority. They have accordingly drawn up a case for the opinion of counsel, which—after stating the practice of all such meetings and the fact of the Archbishop of Canterbury having been appealed to to prohibit clergymen from speaking at such meetings when held against the wish of the incumbent, and his refusal to do so—inquires whether clergymen meeting in a private house and engaging in extempore prayer, reading the Scriptures, and joining with the parties assembled in giving instruction or delivering arguments thereon, subject themselves to temporal or ecclesiastical punishment in Ireland? The counsel whose opinion have been sought are Mr. A. J. Stephens and Mr. A. Haldane, who both give their opinion that the course of the clergy is legal. We suppose, therefore, that no attention will be paid to any future archiepiscopal inhibitions. Should, however, says the *Record*, the Archbishop and his Chaplain succeed in the course they have adopted, "they will infallibly create a new division, and perhaps a schism, in the Irish Church." Would not this unseemly strife have been averted if only the Church possessed the blessing we desire for it?

We have an illustration to hand in the *Brisbane* (Queensland) *Courier* of October 17, which, after alluding to the spread of schools and education in the colony, says:—"Attention is also being paid to other matters higher than material. The numerous religious denominations are laudably endeavouring to meet the spiritual requirements of the colony, and there being no State Church, the competition is free from objectionable features." That is exactly what we want to see religion free from—"objectionable features."

Such, for instance, as that which the *Churchman* writes about with such strong feeling, but such weak result. The humiliating position of the Establishment, waiting to hear from Lord Chancellor Westbury what is its creed, and what in future it is to be, is thus described:—

It is terrible to think of Lord Westbury having to sit in judgment and to decide authoritatively what all who belong to the Anglo-Catholic Church in England or abroad are to believe in future upon such subjects as these. It is simply terrible. We cannot bear it. No Royal Supremacy, or any other legal fiction, can disguise the deep repulsiveness of the fact. Faith in Scripture, and in Him whose Word Scripture is, has been assailed by Dr. Colenso; and on this Lord Westbury is to sit in judgment, to fix, to decide, to settle, without appeal, and, therefore, legally speaking, with final and irreversible effect. If this be Protestantism; if this is to be

saddled on the English Church as such, we do not wonder at the sneers of the Romanists. It is an evil that must be remedied. Again, it is a strange though smaller anomaly, and one not quite consistent with English ideas of justice, that a judge removable with each one of the changes of party should be the President of the Court which sits in judgment upon the highest matters, even upon the Bible. Our other judges are all irremovable; but a slight decrease in Lord Palmerston's popularity, or a slight increase in Mr. Disraeli's, would hurl Lord Westbury at once from his position. Yet while he holds it, he is allowed to be the arbiter of the faith of England. Even the worldliest people are a little revolted by the spectacle of a man altering creeds, dealing with mysteries, deciding upon Holy Writ, whose position is dependent *arbitrio popularis auras*, and who may use his power as he uses his patronage, to strengthen his party, because by strengthening his party he prolongs his tenure of office.

Aye, it is "terrible," as the *Churchman* intimates! We do not wonder that it adds, "We cannot bear it." "If this be Protestantism," it goes on to say—but it is not Protestantism. The *Churchman's* escape would be into universal dependence and supremacy, only of another sort. Against this the *Record* protests:—

We only again warn our friends not to be misled by those who, under pretence of reforming this Court, would re-establish the yoke of Papal bondage. Ever since the Reformation the power which the Pope usurped has been in the Crown. "The Court of Delegates" was the creation of the Lord Chancellor for the time being, and its decisions were subject to be revised or altered by a Commission of Review. The dangers of blending the legislative and judicial functions of the Church in the same body are too obvious to be noticed. The proceedings of the Capetown Synod demonstrate the evils of a court composed of ecclesiastics, although we should heartily subscribe to the conclusion at which they arrived, assuming that they had any legal or spiritual authority to decide in the matter.

What "Protestantism" is we may learn from Dr. Tulloch's admirable introductory lecture at St. Andrew's, in which, after dwelling with admirable clearness on the relation of the Scriptures to the human intellect, he says:—

I retain as a Protestant the exercise of my own Christian reason in the use of Holy Scripture. I cannot and dare not refuse to hear, in all its fulness, unhindered by any foreign influence, the voice of my Divine Master. If this is not implied in the essential idea of Protestantism, I confess I have yet to learn what Protestantism means. The alternatives put by Dr. Newman, and with still closer logic by Dr. Manning, in their recent remarkable writings, appear to be here the only alternatives—inquiry to the utmost, or an infallible personal authority in the church. The true Protestant accepts the former alternative, only in a far different meaning from what they intend. With them inquiry is merely a synonym for scepticism, and reason merely a weapon of destruction. With him, on the contrary, inquiry is the searching of the devout spirit; and reason, illumined and disciplined, is the great conservator of religious truth—its highest witness and advocate. The Christian reason must have room to work. In every successive age it has questions to determine regarding Scripture, regarding doctrine—if not in the way of addition nor yet of diminution, yet in the way of conciliatory exposition and comprehension. To shut off such matters from ever-renewed discussion is simply impossible. To exclude the clergy from participation in this discussion is no less impossible; and there is no one party in the Church entitled *a priori* to determine the right or wrong in the results that are constantly reached in the course of this constantly progressive action of the Christian reason. These results must stand or fall by their own merits.

This is just what is denied to State clergymen, and, as State clergymen, rightly denied to them. The "Christian reason" works in such men within limits prescribed by Acts of Parliament and defined by Lord Chancellors.

So may be contrasted Protestantism and semi-Protestantism. This week has also furnished us with such an exposition of the doctrines of the Papacy and illustration of its spirit as has scarcely been given since the day when Leo launched the thunders of the Church against Luther. The Encyclical Letter condemnatory of all inquiry, all liberty, and all toleration, will astound the civilised world. This is the Pope's "New Year's Address," but we must wait until the new year before we deal with it. It is not a gospel of the Babe in the manger,—

Winning its way with extreme gentleness.

THE COLENZO CASE.

(From the *Times*.)

We are indebted to Dr. Colenso and the Bishop of Capetown—one or both of them—for a most elaborate and exhaustive argument on the status of "the Church in the Colonies." Hitherto this has been almost a *casus omissus* in our ecclesiastical law, and until Dr. Gray conceived the ambition of becoming a South African Hildebrand, colonial Churchmen were content to ask no questions about their spiritual allegiance. If any one was curious enough to consult that great legal repertory, Stephen's *Blackstone*, he found nothing but a passing allusion to the subject in a couple of notes, and law reports might be searched in vain for an earlier precedent than "Long v. the Bishop of Capetown." It was inevitable, however, that the question should be raised sooner or later, and it has been raised in a form which must lead to a decisive settlement of the future relation between the Church of England and her colonial branches. Nor

is this the only interest involved in the cause now depending before the Privy Council. The legal position of a Bishop accused of heresy in our own Church is also put directly in issue. It is a strange fact, and speaks well for the Bench, that the deprivation of a Bishop is a thing almost without example in English history. "The Bishop of St. David's v. Lucy," is the one great authority on the power of a Metropolitan to deprive a suffragan Bishop. It is obvious that except by virtue of such a power, however derived, the Bishop of Capetown's proceedings were wholly illegal; but it does not follow that, admitting such a power to be vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, it is vested in him, or that he could exercise it to Dr. Colenso's prejudice, having regard to the circumstances under which the two patents were granted, or that he could exclude a right of appeal to the Crown.

These points, and others which arise out of them, were virtually reduced by Dr. Colenso's counsel to three separate heads:—First, had the Crown power to grant the Bishop of Capetown a criminal jurisdiction over another Bishop, so as to justify his pronouncing a sentence of deposition? Secondly, had it power to issue a patent, and did it, in fact, issue a patent, defeating Dr. Colenso's general right of appeal to the Sovereign, and remitting him to the Archbishop of Canterbury? Thirdly, has Dr. Colenso himself waived any such right, or any other legal privilege, by any "contract," real or supposed, with the Bishop of Capetown? It was contended on behalf of the appellant that letters patent conferring an office for life cannot be set aside, except by a *scire facias*, or a criminal conviction by a competent Court; and that, on the other hand, letters patent, purporting to create a new court of law in a colony already possessing a Constitutional Government, are void.

The effect of this argument, if pushed to extreme lengths, would seem to be that Dr. Colenso is lawful Bishop of Natal, but that Dr. Gray is not even lawful Bishop of Capetown. It was also urged that the Crown is precluded by the statute abolishing the High Commission from establishing a new Ecclesiastical Court by patent in any part of her Majesty's dominions; while it was maintained, at the same time, in connexion with another part of the argument, that this very statute left untouched the alleged right of the Crown to issue a commission by virtue of the Royal prerogative for the trial of a Bishop. Granting, however, that the Bishop of Capetown's patent did well and legally invest him with metropolitan jurisdiction, and granting, moreover, that metropolitan jurisdiction implies the power of trying and deposing a suffragan, Dr. Colenso's advocates still deny that this patent could take effect in derogation of that already granted to the Bishop of Natal, or that it could take effect in derogation of the common law and of those statutes which give an appeal to the Sovereign in the last resort. They dwell on the fact that Dr. Colenso's patent, though it subjects him to the authority of Dr. Gray as Metropolitan, places him in the same position as a suffragan of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who would incontestably be entitled to appeal—not to some other Archbishop or any clerical tribunal whatever, but to the Queen in Council. This ultimate resort to the Sovereign they assert to be indefeasible; and in proof of their assertion they might have alleged that, even after a statute of Henry VIII. had prescribed a special mode of redress by a Commission of Delegates representing the King in Chancery, from whom there was to be no appeal, it was still held that their decisions might be reversed by a Commission of Review, issued by the King in Council. But all this may be true, and yet Dr. Colenso may have forfeited the capacity to insist upon it by virtue of a special compact with the Bishop of Capetown. Whether such a compact would hold good in law, if it tended to oust the Royal supremacy, is a matter on which we shall not presume to speculate, but the first thing to be shown is that such a compact exists. So far as we can understand, it exists only, if at all, by virtue of Dr. Colenso's acceptance of the bishopric with a knowledge (which he disclaims) of the provisions to be inserted in Dr. Gray's patent, and by virtue of his oath of canonical obedience. If so, we can see no answer to the argument that he thereby bound himself to obey the authority of his Metropolitan, as recognised by the laws of the Anglican Church, but that the legality of the authority actually exercised is the very question to be determined.

It is now time to lay before our readers the Bishop of Capetown's answer to these allegations. Adopting Sir Hugh Cairns' lucid arrangement, we may divide it also into three parts. The main object being to defend the course pursued rather than the constitutional rights of the Crown, the first topic is the Bishop's jurisdiction, and this the Queen's Advocate and Sir Hugh Cairns uphold on two grounds. They argue that Natal being a colony founded on conquest (which is at least doubtful), "the Crown had a right to declare that the see of Natal should be subject to that of Capetown as a matter of positive and coercive law"; and, moreover, that the two patents and the oath of obedience being all one transaction, the Bishop of Natal submitted himself to the jurisdiction claimed by the Bishop of Capetown. They next deal with the extent of that jurisdiction, and the question whether any appeal lies to the Crown at the present stage from the sentence of the Metropolitan. Here the general history of archiepiscopal discipline and the famous case of the Bishop of St. David's become material, and it is fair to say that, although that case goes to establish the jurisdiction of Archbishop against that of Convocation, it does affirm the proposition that the Archbishop may, by the common law, deprive one of his suffragans. Unless he can do so, it is

urged, a Bishop might sin with impunity, for Dr. Gray's counsel ridicule the notion of the Crown trying him by commission. Now, Dr. Gray, they contend, is clothed with all the attributes of an Archbishop, only with this difference, that the appeal from his decision is, in the first instance, to the Primate of All England. His Court at Capetown is a Court for the purpose of deposing a bishop, but it is not a Court within the meaning of the statute of Henry VIII., giving a direct appeal to the Crown. They virtually concede, however, that beyond the appeal to the Archbishop there is an ulterior and final appeal to the Privy Council, averring only that Dr. Colenso has applied for redress too soon. On a similar ground they combat, thirdly, the doctrine that the Crown has any original jurisdiction, visitatorial or otherwise, in right of which it can intervene. According to their view, the Bishop of Capetown is himself the Visitor of Natal, and the delegate of such jurisdiction which may belong to the Crown.

Such are the principal features of the two adverse theories, and perhaps even this sketch of them, slight as it is, may suggest one simple and salutary reflection. It is, that considerations so abstruse and subtle, even when divested of their legal guise, are more within the province of lawyers than of clergymen. Unless they were all taken into account by the Bishop of Capetown and his two episcopal assessors, a most serious responsibility was undertaken without adequate information; yet to suppose that they were taken into account would be absurd. We shall, probably, not do these zealous divines any great injustice if we assume that the ladies who have so assiduously attended the proceedings before the Judicial Committee for the last few days know by this time more about the constitutional merits of this question than those who condemned Dr. Colenso. They may have been right, or they may have been wrong, in their interpretation of doctrines; but in their sublime unconsciousness of all the doubts affecting their jurisdiction they have certainly gone far to discredit the principle—"Ecclesiastical laws by ecclesiastical judges."

THE NEW UNIVERSITY DEGREE OF B.D.

The following representation has been addressed to the University authorities of Scotland:—

We, the undersigned Principals and Professors of the Theological Colleges connected with the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Congregational Union, unite in representing to the University authorities the serious objection which we feel to the proposed provision requiring partial attendance in the Divinity Halls of the Universities, as a condition of our students being allowed to stand examination for the degree of B.D.

We waive the consideration of wider questions that might be raised as regards the mode of conferring this degree in a country situated ecclesiastically as Scotland now is. And assuming the national Universities to be the parties at present competent and authorised to discharge this function, we freely acknowledge the great encouragement to theological study which the revival of a degree in that faculty, not honorary merely, but to be won by trial, is fitted to afford. We fully appreciate also the manifest wish and intention on the part of the Universities to divest the arrangement of anything like a sectarian or denominational character, and to throw open the honour to all who have studied theology in any of the Churches, if they are found able to stand the prescribed ordeal—that ordeal being viewed as a test, not so much of theological opinion as of theological study and attainment.

It is very much because we believe the condition of which we complain to be inconsistent with this liberal design and catholic spirit, implied, as we think, in the very nature of the plan as now proposed, that we urge our opposition to it. We regard it as so unhappy and obnoxious a qualification of a measure otherwise fitted to promote good feeling that we cannot but entertain the confident hope that upon reconsideration it will not be thought either necessary or expedient to insist upon it.

There are very strong reasons also of a practical sort against the regulation in question.

Even allowing that we could not, and that our respective Churches could not, make it a matter of conscience, or of discipline, to the effect of censuring any of our students who might comply with the rule, we feel that there is a certain humiliation involved in their being obliged to attend the theological classes of a Church from which they dissent, or against which they protest. No such condition is annexed to the conferring of the higher degree in theology—that of D.D. It is to the credit of the Universities, and of their Theological faculties, that these degrees have been, and are, conferred without any such invidious denominational requirement.

It may be argued, perhaps, that the analogy of the degree of D.D. does not hold, inasmuch as the degree of B.D. is to be not honorary merely, as that of D.D. is, but is to be conferred upon examination; and that it therefore stands on the same footing with the degrees in the other Faculties which are so conferred, and as all of which attendance upon the appropriate classes within the Universities conferring them is, to a great or less extent, demanded. But there is an obvious peculiarity here. In these other Faculties there is no room for denominational distinctions. The attendance demanded, whatever it may, is available for the profession to which the student is aspiring. It is not so in Divinity. There the teaching must necessarily be denominational. All the Churches recognise the University curriculum of Arts; but for the non-Established Churches, the Divinity Halls of the Universities are as if they were not. Attendance upon their classes neither has nor can have and professional value whatever. To insist upon it, therefore, is simply to impose a useless burden. It can, in our judgment, really serve no purpose but that of tending to create irritation and annoyance.

Practically, we consider the plan to be unworkable. In the case of those Churches whose theological sessions are held in the summer or autumn, and whose students

are very much dispersed during the rest of the year, it must impose the expense of an additional winter's residence in a University town, with the aggravation that this does not in any way advance their professional training. In the case of the Free Church, which has winter sessions corresponding to those of the Establishment, not to speak of the large amount of work devolved on her students, in their last year of study especially, in the view of their completing their theological course and preparing for their examinations for licence, the difficulty of adjusting the hours would be found so great as either to make it impossible for students to attend the required classes in the halls of the Establishment without sacrificing another winter, or else to make their attendance on these classes merely nominal and formal. For it must be obvious that when the students have to attend classes which do not count as part of their curriculum, and the professors have to deal with them as belonging to another Church, the enforcing of attendance by the exercise of University authority would be a matter of such delicacy and difficulty as to be really impracticable. We deprecate strongly an arrangement which must either prove in this way to be a sort of fiction, unsatisfactory to all the parties concerned; or, if that is not to be the working of it, must interpose an all but insuperable difficulty in the way of carrying out the unsectarian and catholic plan upon which the revival of this degree of B.D. is based—a result which, we need scarcely say, that on many accounts we would deeply regret.

ROBT. S. CANDLISH, Principal of the New College, Edinburgh.

JOHN DUNCAN, LL.D., Professor of Hebrew and Exegesis of Old Test.

JAMES BANNERMAN, Prof. of Theology, New College.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Professor of Systematic Theology, New College.

ROBERT RAINY, Professor of Church History, New College, Edinburgh.

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JAMES HARPER, Prof. of Systematic and Past. Theo., United Presbyterian Church.

N. MICHAEL, Professor of History of Doctrines, United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, Professor of Exegetical Theo., United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN EADIE, Professor of Biblical Literature, United Presbyterian Church.

WM. H. GOULD, Professor of Biblical Literature and Church History to the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM BINNIE, Professor of Systematic Theology to the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D., Professor of Theology to the Congregational Union.

A. T. GOWAN, D.D., Professor of Biblical Literature to the Congregational Union.

(From the *Caledonian Mercury*.)

Our readers are doubtless aware that one of the latest acts of the Scottish University authorities was to revive the old degree of Bachelor of Divinity. This degree was in existence for a short time some thirty years ago, when either one or two persons obtained it. We know of only one holder of this degree from a Scotch University—the Rev. Peter Hope, of Wamphray. It immediately went into abeyance or was abolished, and had not again been revived till the appearance of the regulations which have called forth this protest. The regulations of the University authorities regarding the bestowal of this degree are to the effect that it is to be bestowed after examination upon graduates of any Scotch University who have attended for at least one year a class in the Established Divinity Hall. This attendance we considered from the first to be the one blot of the plan. The attendance, for one thing, was quite unnecessary, so far as the professed aim of the regulations was concerned, and for another it was an insult to the Dissenting Theological Halls. The degree of B.D. is not to be a stamp of orthodoxy, as Dr. Lee very ably and satisfactorily stated in his speech explanatory of the scheme, so it is quite unnecessary for the candidate for this academic honour to undergo the discipline and examination of any of the Established Church's teachers in the way of a doctrinal quarantine before admission into the community of the *togati*. If orthodoxy were an essential, something might, of course, be said for the supervision of professors of the Established Church. Somebody would have to look after the matter, and some test would be necessary, and its position as the State Church might naturally secure the care of such matters for the Establishment. But the degree is to be given for theological knowledge. The Dissenting professors of theology in Scotland are either fit to communicate that knowledge or they are not. If they are fit for their work, it is an insult to them to require students, as a condition of being allowed to become candidates for this degree, "to attend the theological classes of a Church from which they dissent or against which they protest." Even the most inveterate enemies of Dissent will hardly dare to say that the men whose names are attached to the protest on which we are remarking are not fit for the work they profess to discharge. For general culture and scholarship, as well as for professional

attainments, these gentlemen need not dread a comparison with the professors in all the Established Church Divinity Halls in Scotland. . . . There is, further, as little of justice as there is of reason in the regulation. We have shown how it virtually puts a stigma on the Scottish Dissenters by requiring their students to come to the State Church for supplementary teaching to prepare them for the degree. If B.D. is to be an Established Church degree, let it be so without any hypocrisy of liberalism. Let it be announced that only students who have been educated in the Divinity Halls of the Establishment will be admissible to the honour, and Dissenters will bow to the decision. People will then know what B.D. means. It will be the badge of a sect, not the honourable stamp of a University; and no Dissenter will covet the distinction. But if, as the University authorities profess, this degree is to be a mark of real academic honour, conferred, like all other degrees of our Universities, irrespective of religious sects or opinions, then the people of Scotland have a right to demand that this insulting condition of attendance on an Established Church Divinity Hall shall be removed. The previous degree of Master of Arts will be a sufficient provision that candidates who come forward are—whatever their denominational training—men of academic culture. The Universities have a right to make this condition—indeed, we think they would hardly be true to themselves if they did not make it; but to require candidates for an unsectarian degree—a degree which has the stamp of learning, but not necessarily of orthodoxy—to attend theological lectures in a sectarian Divinity Hall is requiring more than they have any right to ask, and vastly more than in our opinion the Dissenters of Scotland will ever be willing to give.

THE PROPOSED NEW COURT OF APPEAL. (From the *Times*.)

The favourite scheme of Mr. Disraeli, as well as of more learned theologians, is the establishment of a clerical Commission for the final determination of ecclesiastical appeals, and as this scheme, in one form or another, is likely to be submitted to Parliament, it may be worth while to say a few words upon it. The first thing to be remembered is that the proposal, so far from being new, is virtually the same as that which was rejected by the House of Lords in 1850. After the decision in the Gorham case, a great effort was made by the High-Church party, headed by the late Bishop of London, to procure what they called a reform of the Final Court of Appeal. The avowed purpose of this movement was to obtain a Court which never would have acceded to the principles laid down in that case, and might possibly be induced to reverse them. Now those principles have become, what Mr. Disraeli calls the creeds, the "title-deeds" of the English clergy. If they are erroneous, almost every judgment that has since been pronounced by the Privy Council in ecclesiastical causes is also erroneous, for they are based upon the law as then settled. The *ratio decidendi* in the Gorham case was simply this, that the test of doctrine is not the "common law of the Catholic Church"—in other words, the prevalent opinions of Christians in past ages, whether floating or fixed—but the Articles and formularies of the Church of England; the Articles in the first instance, and the Liturgy where the sense of the Articles may be obscure. To a legal mind the justice of this position is almost self-evident; to a clerical mind, or rather to a certain order of clerical mind, it seems the most pestilent Erastianism. Accordingly, the Bishop of London introduced a bill of which the effect would have been to transfer the virtual adjudication of all such cases from a mixed committee of Judges and Bishops to a purely episcopal board. All the arguments which have lately been paraded in favour of a change in this direction may be found in the Bishop of London's luminous speech on the second reading, and most of the sufficient answers to them in the speeches of Lord Lansdowne and the other peers whose opinion ultimately prevailed. One or two of the latter, however, have been so persistently ignored of late that it may be well to re-state them, and one or two have been the subject of grave historical misrepresentation.

Assuming that which is contrary to the theory of our Constitution—that the Church and State are two separate bodies, attached to each other by a compact—it is quite certain that the latter guarantees the endowments of the former. It is monstrous, then, to assert that the State, which secures these proprietary rights to the clergy of a certain denomination on grounds of public policy, should leave the determination of them in cases of dispute to the so-called Church. Yet this is what it really comes to. The Church is permitted to visit offenders with as many spiritual censures as she pleases; her bishops may fulminate anathemas, her presbyters may sign declarations, and Convocation may pile up *gravamina* to its heart's content. What the law prohibits is that any of these proceedings should be carried to the length of inflicting temporal penalties on a clergyman without giving him the chance of appealing to an impartial tribunal. This inability to make the law the instrument in crushing an opponent is what Dr. Pusey and his friends call slavery, and what they call the liberty of the Church may be illustrated, without going back to the Inquisition, by the example of the Bishop of Capetown. This model prelate of a free Church summons a clergyman to a "Synod" which has no more validity in the eye of the law than a private dinner party; the clergyman declines, and the Bishop proceeds, with the assistance of two members of the

Synod thus disparaged, to punish him for his contumacy by suspension. It is not the lay spirit, but the English spirit, which rebels against this absurd burlesque of Laud's high-handed tyranny, and country parsons must be made of very different stuff from their predecessors if they would tolerate such pretensions on the part of their diocesans. To say that lay judges are not versed in theological lore is perfectly irrelevant. Neither are they versed in chemical science, or in the details of agriculture, or in the management of locomotives, or in seamanship, or in any one of the heterogeneous subjects upon which they have to adjudicate. It is enough that they are versed in the rules of law and justice, and that the facts are presented to them by skilled witnesses and well-instructed advocates. As Mr. Lefevre truly says, the title and limits of our National Church are defined by Acts of Parliament and legal documents, which it is the province of lawyers to construe. It is with the view of imposing judicially other conditions, which will never be imposed by the Legislature, that a new Court of Appeal is demanded, to be composed mainly of ecclesiastics. It is perhaps enough to say that such a Court would not only be an anachronism, but that it would soon drive out of the Church everybody worth retaining in it. But it is also true that there is no precedent for it, except the High Commission, in the three centuries succeeding the Reformation. The "Court of Delegates," for the revival of which an ignorant clamour has been raised, was the creature of the Chancellor for the time being, and might be packed at his discretion. Instead of being a "final court," it was not, properly speaking, a court at all, and its decisions were liable to be reversed by a Commission of Review. Since the Papal jurisdiction was abolished in this country, no ecclesiastical court approaching in dignity or permanence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has ever existed, and to substitute for it an ecclesiastical tribunal would be to strike a blow at the foundations of the Church of England.

THE LATE CHURCH-AND-STATE DISTURBANCE AT MACCLESFIELD.

(From the *Macclesfield Observer*.)

The stormy meeting of last week has not been suffered to end the political and religious dispute. During the last few days a number of "squibs" have emanated from each party in the town. The names and titles of some of the rioters appeared prominently on the walls, and the other side retaliated by issuing a playbill, the piece being entitled "The Would-be Mayor," and containing names, *sobriquets*, and humorous allusions to local events. In revenge for this, the anti-State-Church party circulated another flimsy playbill, announcing the performance of "The Tempest," and introducing characters and scenes which have of late rendered Macclesfield so unenviably notorious.

It will be remembered that the Rev. P. W. Clayden, of Nottingham, and J. Carvell Williams, Esq., of London, who were prevented by the Church-and-State rioters from addressing the meeting, told their opponents that though they might stifle that meeting by noise and tumult, they could not stifle the printing-press, and that they should therefore resort to that powerful engine to give expression to the truths they wished to disseminate. Accordingly, the two gentlemen's speeches have just been published in a pamphlet form, and may be had of most booksellers. The two speeches are powerfully argumentative, and are worthy of being read and studied by everyone who is interested in the question. The "dedication" of the pamphlet is as follows:—

"To the State-Churchmen of Macclesfield, who, unwilling themselves to hear the truth, or to allow it to be heard by others, by their riotous proceedings at the Town Hall, Macclesfield, on the 13th of December, 1864, brought disgrace on their town, as well as prevented the delivery of the accompanying speeches, those speeches are now presented by

THE AUTHORS.

The *Manchester Examiner* and *Times* of Tuesday last contained a leading article on the two subjects—namely, the mayoralty, and the recent uproarious Church-and-State question. The writer, in strong terms, holds up to public ridicule the dominant faction in the Town Council, who, despite the repeal of the Test Act, refused at the "eleventh hour" to elect Mr. Joseph Wright to the chief office simply because he objected to attend the Old Church, even though they admitted that in every other respect Mr. Wright was qualified and fitted for that dignity. With respect to the conduct of those who suppressed the Liberation Society's meeting at the Town Hall, the writer describes it as a continuation of the "outrageous aggressions on the civil rights of Dissenters." "The Church and State faction resolved that the meeting should not be held. It was in their power to proceed peaceably and legally. As the meeting was public, they had a right to attend, when, if the majority present should prove to be of their own way of thinking, it would be in their power to appoint a chairman, negative the resolutions, and carry amendments affirming unbounded devotion to the Established Church. This would have been a victory, a respectable victory, as, indeed, victories always are. Having a fair chance presented between order and rowdiness, of course they preferred the latter. Measures were taken to pack the meeting, and though it does not appear that the dissenters were a majority, they created a disturbance loud enough to do the work for which they went."

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

The Pope has just addressed an Encyclical and Apostolic Letter, signed the 8th inst., to all Catholic bishops. In this document his Holiness reminds the prelates that his predecessors never failed to state and condemn the errors against the fundamental principles of religion spread throughout society, and in particular against the Roman Catholic Church. He adds that from the commencement of his Pontificate he has invariably rebuked these errors in his allocutions delivered at the consistories and in his frequent encyclical letters to the bishops. Seeing, therefore, that errors and false opinions are constantly upon the increase in religious and lay society, the Pope declares that he addresses himself to the bishops upon the present occasion to excite their zeal to confute error and to arrest the evil which false ideas of religion, philosophy, and politics inflict upon the modern world.

The Encyclical then proceeds to enunciate the gravest errors which must first be confuted. These are stated as the opinions of those who say that civil progress requires society to be governed without reference to religion, or without any difference being made between the true faith and heresy; that liberty of conscience and of public worship are essential to a well-organised Government; that the will of the people, as displayed by public opinion or by other means, constitutes a supreme law and a true right, and that accomplished facts in political affairs are to be regarded as rightfully in force; that religious orders are not entitled to exist, and ought consequently to be suppressed; that family society is dependent solely upon civil law, so that the Government has the exclusive right of regulating the relations between parents and children and of directing instruction and education; that the clergy should not be permitted to take part in public instruction, because they are opposed to progress. The Pope further condemns the opinions of those who hold that the laws of the Church cannot have binding force unless they are promulgated by the civil authority; that excommunications pronounced against usurpers of the rights and property of the Church are an abuse; that the Church has not the right of punishing those who violate her laws; that the ecclesiastical power is not by Divine right distinct from and independent of the civil power; that obedience may conscientiously be refused to those decrees and decisions of the Holy See which do not affect points of faith. All these opinions and several others are rebuked, proscribed, and condemned in the Encyclical Letter, and the Pope prohibits their being in future entertained by true believers.

The Apostolic Letter is accompanied by an appendix of 80 propositions, containing the principal modern errors inveighed against by the Pope. Seven refer to pantheism, naturalism, and absolute rationalism; 7 to moderate rationalism; 4 to religious indifference; 20 to errors against the Church and her rights; 17 to errors current in civil society, and their relations to the Church; 9 to errors of philosophy; 10 to errors connected with Christian marriage; and 6 to modern liberty and the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Among the six last are the following:—

"The Pope can and ought to become reconciled to progress, liberalism, and modern civilisation." "It is not fitting that in the present day the Catholic religion should be the exclusive religion of the State." "It is untrue that civil liberty of worship and freedom of the press conduce to the corruption of morals and to propagandism."

Among the political and philosophical errors the Pope condemns these:—

"Authority is nothing more than the union of material force and of numbers." "A happy injustice of fact inflicts no injury upon the sanctity of right." "It is allowable to oppose and revolt against legitimate princes." "Violations of oaths, and every act contrary to the eternal laws, are permissible in the cause of patriotism."

The Pope further condemns Biblical societies, and all persons who hold that there is hope of the eternal salvation of those who do not belong to the true Church, and is careful to point out that whoever imagines a Protestant stands the faintest chance of being saved is most seriously in the wrong.

The document, it appears, was drawn up and discussed some time ago by a body of learned ecclesiastics, and subsequently debated at the Congregation of the Holy Office. The condemned propositions were forwarded to the most erudite prelates of the Catholic Church for their opinions, and, when returned, again carefully gone over, paragraph by paragraph, by the Pope and the Cardinals. It may be taken, therefore, as the unadulterated essence of the entire wisdom and learning of Catholicity. The idea is believed to have originated with Monsignor Gerbet, the Bishop of Perpignan, who forwarded a letter to the Pope in 1860 containing the draft of the obnoxious propositions. The bishop has not lived to see the completion of his task.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* sends the following interesting letter from Florence, dated December 15th:—

It is fortunate that the Pope's temporal power stands in the way of Italian unity, and that Pio Nono's obstinacy, the notorious *non possumus*, prevents a settlement of the Roman question. In the present state of things the Papacy is an enemy of the Italian monarchy. The hostility of Rome shows itself openly by the shelter accorded to the Neapolitan brigands constantly found in the Papal territory. If therefore, the Pope is attacked by the press and in Parliament, the subtle line between

the temporal and spiritual power is often effaced; and since the clerical papers are allowed to throw dirt even upon the King, the public prosecutor cannot easily enforce the laws against those who oppose the Pope in his spiritual capacity. For the present Government keeps pretty strict neutrality in this respect, and allows the priests and their antagonists fair play. Still there are many politicians who cling to the idea that the Pope, who, according to the standing orders of the conclave since the Tridentine Council, must be an Italian, may become the means of influencing the world and preserving the supremacy of Italy. "The Pope is an Italian dignitary," said to me a great statesman; "we want him, though he is now our enemy, but we do not mean to remain enemies." This feeling, which in the sixteenth century prevented reformation in Italy, is widely spread in the aristocratic circles, where so many families owe their rise to some archbishop, cardinal, or Pope. In fact, there are very few families who could not boast of episcopal ancestors, since out of the one thousand Roman Catholic bishops all over the world, two hundred have their dioceses in Italy; while the whole Austrian empire, exclusive of Venetia, has but ten archbishops for thirty million inhabitants, little Tuscany can boast of five, viz., Lucca, Pisa, Leghorn, Siena, and Florence. This political feeling for the Pope has in some provinces become likewise a religious one; the opposition against the Papacy has roused the priests to stem the torrent which threatens to sweep them away, and their means are of course dark and cunning. They work especially through the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which, under the pretext of charity, has been introduced everywhere, and forms now the bulk of the army commanded by the Jesuits. The Ministers Menabrea and the late Della Rovere belonged to, and the wives of several other Ministers are active supporters of, this association, which, founded in 1834 by the Paris Professor Ozanam among a few students, counts now its members by thousands. It is through the chiefs of this association that Mérode and Antonelli hope to stave off the evil days which seem imminent, especially as most of the public officials are affiliated to the society. Whoever belongs to it is certain to get protection and promotion; those who oppose it run the chance of being dismissed and persecuted. A weekly paper, the *Temporale*, was founded at Florence with the object of countering the Paolotti, as they are now called, and of unmasking the hypocrisy of the reverend fathers, the chief contributor being a distinguished lawyer in a Government office. Though his conduct was always irreproachable, he received a warning from the Minister to sever his connection with the *Temporale* or to give up his office. Being dependent on his pay, he gave up the paper; still, as it soon found another editor, the Minister transferred the former gentleman, much against his will, to Sicily, since he was supposed occasionally to furnish some smart articles to the *Temporale*. The Garibaldians are most obnoxious to the Paolotti, and the chief reason why those generous men who followed the hero are certain to be watched and annoyed by the police, is their opposition to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. But as every action causes a reaction, the spread of the Paolotti gave a more energetic life to Freemasonry in Italy, since the masons are the professed enemies of the priests in the peninsula. But if the Association of St. Vincent de Paul is everywhere extending in Italy, its principal seat is Florence and Tuscany. Accordingly you see that the Tuscan members of Parliament, under the lead of Toscanelli, Peruzzi's brother-in-law, oppose most strenuously Vacca's law for the abolition of the convents and the reduction of the pay of the bishops and the archbishops. I hope they will not succeed, though supported by backstairs influence; but at any rate they show that the dark spirit which, during the reign of the Austrian, gradually overshadowed Tuscany, and by the persecution of the Medici got a world-wide notoriety, has not yet been expelled by recent years of progress. Not to be unjust, we must acknowledge that Italy has greatly improved in religious matters since it became united. Ten years ago it was a crime to read the Bible, punishable by lifelong imprisonment; now there are, beside the English and Swiss Protestant chapels, three Italian Protestant congregations at Florence; and Gavazzi announcing conferences against Pope and Papacy every Sunday and Thursday. Still the first article of the statuto is not yet abolished which declares the Roman Catholic Church dominant in Italy; to all the creeds and persuasions it is only toleration which is vouchsafed, and the public prosecutor may always indict any bold orator, as for instance Father Ambrozio or Father Pantaleo at Turin, for vilifying and abusing the Church of the State. It seems even that Vacca, though he proposes to confiscate the property of the Church, wants to atone for his boldness by prosecuting those who attack the Pope's spiritual power, since I see by the papers that Father Pantaleo is to be tried for a letter against the monks. The Minister of Justice is anxious not to seem a reformer. The confiscation of the property of the monasteries is to be exclusively a financial measure, it must not seem an attack against the Roman Catholic institutions. He therefore does not prosecute the clerical press, which treats him as a robber, but indicts Pantaleo, who gives reasons why the monasteries ought to be abolished.

It is difficult to tell what we shall witness when peace is concluded between the Pope and the kingdom of Italy, and when the Pope, as an Italian dignitary, is again to be backed by Government. The statuto contains all that is necessary for the repression of the free spirit of inquiry, and the bigotry of Florence will not remain without influence upon the Government, which already now contains but too many Paolotti.

Another letter says:—

An evangelic minister who had opened a chapel at Bergamo, has been nearly torn to pieces by the infuriated mob of that city. This luckless man had been warned, by many anonymous letters he had received, to desist from his evangelic propaganda, but he firmly refused, no doubt convinced that he was accomplishing his duty. Having announced that he would preach a sermon on Monday last, the mob surrounded the private chapel, and shouted, "Down with the heretics—death to the false prophets." From words the exasperated mob soon came to blows, and breaking into the chapel, the missionary was seized by the neck, and so violently treated that, had not a Garibaldian volunteer who has great influence at Bergamo, Signor Vittore Tascia, been present, the poor minister must undoubtedly have met with his death.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AS THE BULWARK OF PROTESTANTISM.

A society numbering more than 7,000 members, and composed very largely of clergy of the Established Church, is in existence, under the title of "The Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom." A book recently published by Masters, the well-known Tractarian bookseller, called "Sermons on the Reunion of Christendom," explains some of the aims of the society. It desires to bring about a union of the Greek, the Roman, and the Anglican Churches. Clergymen who are members pledge themselves "to offer the Holy Sacrifice at least once in three months" for the Union, and other members undertake to repeat a certain prayer every day for the same object. The "Holy Father" is affirmed to have given the project his blessing, and "the ex-patriarch of Constantinople and other Eastern prelates have approved of the Association, and so likewise have several bishops, both Anglican and Roman Catholic, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as on the Continent and in America." The book is throughout a bold apology for Romanism, and breathes the liveliest hopes for the speedy reconciliation of the English and Romish Churches. "In England," it is said, "aspirations long secretly cherished for reunion with East and West have lately found open expression in the Convocation of Canterbury." All this may be ridiculed as the silly dream of some harebrained zealots; but it ought not to pass without a recognition of the rapid spread of Romish leanings among the clergy, of which it is one more proof. Here is a significant passage from the book referred to:—"Are not the eucharistic vestments still the legal and rightful dress of the English priest? Are they not being restored in some churches? Look, too, at the altars themselves, as you now see them in so many of the churches throughout England: do they not set forth all that is Catholic and lovely in type and symbol? Is the cross anywhere ignored? Are the jewelled chalice, and altar lights, and perfume of incense, forbidden in the sanctuary? Is not the Church of England again resuming her bridal ornaments, one by one, which in her mourning and affliction she has laid aside for a time?"—*Patriot*.

The Rector of Liverpool, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Thomas Hobson, of Liverpool, with reference to "The Little Prayer-book":—

Torquay, Dec. 23.

Dear Sir,—I have received the publication entitled "The Little Prayer-book," intended for beginners in devotion, which you have done me the favour to send me, and as you ask my opinion concerning it, I will give it as briefly as I can. I am no less surprised than annoyed that such a prayer-book should have been circulated in my parish by any persons professing to be clergymen of the Church of England, because it seems to me contrary, not only to the spirit, but, as I think, the letter of that pure and reformed branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church to which we have the happiness to belong. My annoyance, however, is much diminished by the manner in which you have received it, and the manner in which I hope it will be received by all independent and enlightened Englishmen. I will proceed to specify my objections *seriatim*. The injunction to confessing penitents to "strike their breasts three times," as directed pages 10 and 31, is simply childish, and provokes a smile; but the "Prayer for the Intercession of the Saints," p. 13, beginning "May Saint Mary and all Saints pray to the Lord for us," is, as it strikes me, a direct invitation to practise that invocation of Saints which is condemned by our 22nd Article as a "fond thing vainly invented, repugnant to the Word of God." There is a prayer, p. 46, that "all the Saints and elect of God may intercede" for a departing soul, to the disparagement of the great and only effectual Intercessor, which is equally objectionable. Again, the continual direction to people to "sign themselves with the cross," and to pray to be delivered by the "Holy Cross," is a superstitious abuse of St. Paul's glorying in the cross, and leads to a worship of the material wood of the cross, which is idolatry. Again, it is superstitious to condemn eating meat on a Friday, p. 28, as a sin. Denouncing the offence of lying in bed too long the morning, p. 29, you will have no objection to, I dare say, and the condemnation of it is Scriptural. The manner in which the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is spoken of is highly objectionable. Our Church no doubt teaches a "real" presence of our Lord in the Sacrament, and says that the body and blood of Christ are verily and indeed taken by the faithful, but then it is after a heavenly and spiritual manner, whereas the language of the "Little Prayer-book" implies what our Church repudiates, "a corporal presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood, which are in Heaven and not here." It says that that which previous to consecration is only bread and wine becomes "the true body and blood of Christ, with his soul and Godhead," the "true body born of Mary," and the following, to me, offensive forms of prayer are recommended:—"Blood of Christ, inebriate me. Corn of the elect, vine whose fruit are virgins; bread of fatness and royal dainties. By the five wounds of this thy holy body, deliver us." The thing, however, which most offends me and perhaps will most offend you, is the manifest intention to exalt the power of the so-called "priest," by representing him as the person through whose ministry chiefly, if not solely, God cleanses the soul and takes away sin. Confession to the priest is enjoined as a duty with a view to priestly absolution as a necessity. If he gives absolution the penitent is directed to thank God for the remission of his sins. If the priest withholds absolution the penitent is directed to submit and bewail "his separation from God." Here then, pages 31 and 32, compulsory confession and the necessity of priestly absolution are enjoined contrary to the spirit of our Church. Our Church permits confession and absolution if a man is troubled with doubts about his fitness to receive the Lord's Supper, and on his death-bed "if he earnestly desires it," but, given by a fallible man, absolution can only be declaratory provided the penitent is sincere, and it is nowhere enjoined but for comfort and consolation. As episcopally ordained ministers of

that branch of the Holy Catholic Church which is established among us, I believe that we, the clergy of the Church of England, have an authority to preach the Word, and communicate the sacramental graces of the Christian covenant from their true source, and an authority as perfect as any clergy on earth; but Heaven forbid that, as fallible men, we should ever pretend, or even seem to pretend, that we are the chief and only medium for the remission of sin, and imply that our withholding absolution separates from God. There are many other "fond" superstitions in the book; but I do not know that I need say anything more about them, but exhort you to continue your attachment to what you justly call "our beloved Church of England," maintaining, as she does, the golden mean between ultra-Romanism and ultra-Protestantism, and preserving, as I hope she will ever be permitted to do, unity in essentials, liberty in non-essentials, and charity in all things. As the poet Cowper said of his native England, so you, I hope, will always be able to say of your Church, "With all thy faults I love thee still," and to join with me in the prayer that, by God's mercy, she may continue to be, what I believe she has been hitherto, a priceless blessing to the freest nation in the world.

Your faithful friend and servant,
AUGS. CAMPBELL, Rector of Liverpool.
Mr. Thomas Hobson.

THE REV. J. KEBLE.—Our readers will hear with regret that the illness which interrupted Mr. Keble's correspondence with "Anglicanus" is attributed to a paralytic attack.—*Record*.

CONFERENCE ON COLLEGES.—The proposal to hold a conference on our theological colleges is so cordially approved by the professors and committees of those institutions to whom it has been submitted, that the committee of the Congregational Union have resolved that such conference shall be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 24th and 25th of January next.

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT ST. IVES (NEAR LISKEARD).—A vestry-meeting was held here on the 15th inst. when a Church-rate of a penny in the pound was proposed, which would have produced about 20*l*. Twelve hands were held up for it, and 20 against. A poll was then demanded, which took place on the 19th, and resulted in a majority of five votes against the rate, the numbers being—for the rate 53 persons, having 84 votes, against the rate 73 persons, having 89 votes. The Dissenters in the parish are preparing a piece of ground which has been given them for a cemetery. This, and a lecture lately given by the Rev. S. W. Humphreys on behalf of the Liberation Society, it is believed, have contributed to the gratifying success which has at last, after many reverses, crowned the efforts of the abolitionists, although they feel that continued exertions will be needful to maintain the ground they have gained.

A CHURCH SCANDAL.—At the meeting on Thursday of the South Lancashire Liberal Registration Society, Mr. Hugh Mason, in the course of his speech, remarked that, during the seventeen years the bishopric of Manchester had existed, the diocese had never once seen the rector of Ashton-under-Lyne. That clergyman had been living in Buckinghamshire, enjoying another living, and had been in the receipt of an income of 2,500*l*. per annum. Still these great abuses had their defenders and apologists. A bishop had even ventured to say publicly that the three great evils that cursed society were beershops, bad cottages, and Dissent. Mr. Disraeli, he said, was much in the right in thinking that the great question of the day was ecclesiastical politics. It was to be hoped the Liberals would take a leaf from Mr. Disraeli's book.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.—This revival of popular interest in the relation of Church and State is a sign of the times. Political speculation is dormant, but theological speculation is active, and, though its direct influence is still unfelt by the masses, it serves to add new fuel to the fire of ancient controversies. Dissenters become more impatient of their alleged disabilities when such ample liberty of thought and action is claimed within the pale of the Church, and persons who never thought of a University education for their sons are willing to make a hasty question of it when they find themselves outstripped in liberality by a section of advanced Churchmen. We must expect that for some years to come questions of this kind will fill a larger space than heretofore in home affairs, and, as both parties in the Church have openly appealed to the country, we must prepare ourselves for a public agitation of subjects which are much better reserved for the calmer atmosphere of the study.—*Times*.

FATHER OAKELEY AND THE TRACTARIAN MOVEMENT.—The long-promised "Historical Notes on the Tractarian Movement—1833-45," by Father Oakeley, formerly Fellow of Balliol, proves to be a reprint from the *Dublin Review*. It is dedicated to Dr. Newman "in token of deep and grateful reverence," and in a preface Mr. Oakeley says that "where Dr. Newman's narrative is found to differ from mine, I wish to make an unqualified resignation of my testimony in his favour." Mr. Oakeley's conclusion is that the more accurately we examine the character of the Tractarian movement, the more "we are thrown back from the uncertainty of our own conjectures upon the mystery of the Divine operations." Twice before, he says, in these latter centuries has the Roman Catholic Church seemed in a way to regain her hold upon the English nation—in the reign of the First Mary and that of the Second James. But "the cup of promise was dashed away from her lips before it had neared them, and the hope which for the moment had been awakened had its reaction in periods of still deeper depression." And then he ventures a surmise as to the Providential intentions. As the aristocracy have disappointed them, perhaps the triumph will come with the poor.

"May it have been," he says, "that her Lord reserved for her some better destiny; that He would have the work of restoration to begin, not from above, but from below—its instruments to be, not the princes and nobles of this world, but the missionaries of the poor; that He would lay its foundations deep in the spirit of obedience, conscientiousness, and self-sacrifice, instead of suffering it to be hurried into a premature and evanescent luxuriance, under the baneful action of influences which might have accelerated its growth without insuring its stability?"

A RECALCITRANT CARDINAL.—A letter from Naples, in the *Italia*, says:—"The strange and unexpected attitude assumed by Cardinal d'Andrea, who has taken up his residence here at the Hotel Crocette, is the universal talk of the town at present. He does not seem to have the slightest intention of returning to Rome, and his immediate friends assert that his rupture with the Vatican is definitive; nay, it is added that Pius IX. has sent him word he might stay where he was, since he had gone there without leave. These assertions are not disproved by the cardinal's behaviour; he openly receives the priests of the Emancipation Society, and converses with them in quite an Italian spirit. Some of the opinions attributed to him are quite extraordinary in a cardinal. He says, for instance, that an obstacle to a reconciliation of the Holy See with Italy is much less owing to the Sacred College than to Pius IX. personally, whom he represents as imbued with the exaggerations 'of the madmen of France and Belgium.'"

ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE AT OXFORD.—It is well known that Dr. Newman has recently purchased some land in Oxford, for the purpose, eventually, if the scheme should find favour with his ecclesiastical superiors, of erecting a college there for Roman Catholics. Last week, we understand, a meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops was held at the residence of Cardinal Wiseman, to discuss the project in all its bearings. These meetings are always held with closed doors, and the result of the Bishops' conference can only be guessed at even by the best-informed members of the Roman Catholic body; but a general opinion prevails that their views are in opposition to the liberal views of Dr. Newman, who feels thoroughly the unsatisfactory state of the secular education of the Romish laity in their colleges. Meantime, the Bishops have forwarded the result of their deliberations to Rome; but Rome usually is not very quick at sending answers to difficult and delicate questions; and some months will probably pass by before the English Roman Catholics will learn on the highest authority whether they can send their sons with a safe conscience to college at Oxford.—*Guardian*.

MR. NEVILLE AND THE IRISH CHURCH.—There can be no question that the establishment of a Protestant Church in Ireland, and the appropriation to her sole use of all ecclesiastical revenues, can have been effected only by unscrupulous power. The hackneyed argument that the tithes are paid by the owners and not by the occupiers, and therefore, to a great extent, by Protestants, makes the matter worse; inasmuch as it must remind the Roman Catholics of the cruel and iniquitous manner in which their country was governed in former times. When every rebellion was followed by a wholesale plundering of Roman Catholic property, for the benefit of Protestant peers, or companies in England, the frequency of such rebellions cannot be wondered at. The profits of the governing classes were in exact proportion to their oppression. As a sample of our legislation, it was enacted that if any eldest son abjured his ancient faith and became a Protestant, he thereby possessed himself of the reversion of his father's estate, reducing him to a mere tenant for life. This reversion he could raise money upon, or sell at pleasure. To extravagant heirs, with no peculiar religious convictions, this was a pretty good premium upon conversion. The whole argument, however, as to the faith of the real tithepayers is worthless, inasmuch as these titles are a public endowment for the benefit of the nation, and the creed of the person from whom they are due is not of the smallest consequence.—*Religion and Politics; a Letter to Samuel Morley*.

THE EASTER-DUES QUESTION.—PUBLIC MEETING AT BATLEY.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Batley was held in the Public-hall, in that town, on Friday, under the presidency of Mr. Frederick Marriott. That gentleman, in opening the proceedings, said he was a thorough-going Dissenter, and he objected *in toto* to pay towards the support of the Church of England, and especially as that Church declared him to be excommunicated. Mr. Joshua Taylor, who rose to move the first resolution, said he should be glad, as the meeting had not originated in any hostility to the Church of England or any other denomination, if those who were in favour of Easter-dues would come on the platform and answer the questions—are they lawful? Are they reasonable? Are they right? Ought we to pay them? After referring to the origin of Easter-dues, and showing that they were originally voluntary offerings to defray the expenses of the communion of the Church of England, Mr. Taylor said a summons he had received for 1*s*. 7*d*., to appear before the magistrate, did not even describe the exactions as "dues," but "offerings." He contended that, as a Protestant Dissenter, it was unreasonable at least to make him pay the "offerings." He moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, believing the compulsory exaction of Easter-dues to be unreasonable, unjust, and based on no statute law of the realm, pledges itself to use all proper and legal

measures to resist their exaction." He said he considered the exaction of Easter-dues as legalised robbery, and should let the vicar of Batley break into his house if he chose to do so. It would not be the first time that gentlemen had taken money from him under such circumstances. Mr. Avison seconded the motion, and he was followed by Mr. Joseph Taylor and others. Among the speakers were two Churchmen, Mr. Parker and Mr. David Shaw. The former said he did not think the exaction of Easter-dues was right, but he wished to caution the working men not to be led into a movement which would end by their goods being taken. Mr. Shaw, in strong terms, condemned the vicar of Batley for enforcing the payment of Easter-dues, and said that he and other Churchmen in Batley were heartily ashamed of the position they were placed in by such a procedure as had excited the indignation of the meeting. The chairman, in putting the resolution to the vote, said he should follow the same course as Mr. Taylor, and refuse to pay the exaction. (Cheers.) Mr. John Harrison rose to move—"That in order to carry out the foregoing resolution an organisation be now formed, called 'The Batley Anti-Easter Dues Association,' and a subscription at once opened to defray the necessary expenses." He contended that though Easter-dues might be lawful, it was degrading to religion to compel payment for its support. Mr. Henry Harrison seconded the motion, and it was duly carried. Other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the proceedings were then brought to a close.—*Leeds Mercury.*

DR. PUSEY AND "ANGLICANUS."—Dr. Pusey has been exerting himself in the *Times* with much learning to show that the Fifth General Council condemned Origen for his heresy about everlasting punishments. On Friday "Anglicanus" made a final and most powerful reply. He granted, for the sake of argument, Dr. Pusey's case, and asked what was the Fifth Council that we should care about it? It was not acknowledged by the Church of England, except so far as its decisions were expressed in the words of Scripture. It was got together by a defeated theological party, through the influence they exerted over a worldly Emperor and an infamous Empress. The Pope Vigilius rather than sanction it got under the altar of a church on the other side of the Bosphorus, and clung to the wooden legs till he brought the altar down upon his head. An honest Archbishop of Carthage was deposed, plundered, and exiled, because he did not concur with the leading party, and his secretary, forced on the diocese by bloodshed, represented it at this council. The Governor of Africa sent the other four bishops of the African Church from the refuse of his hierarchy, "including one who had six years before been convicted of the most scandalous crime at Constantinople." When Vigilius at last sanctioned the Council, he could not get it accepted by the Western Church, and only after a century of severe struggle did the chief churches of Italy accept it.

Religious Intelligence.

EDGWARE CHAPEL.—A handsome edition of "Cruden's Concordance" was presented to the Rev. Joseph Simpson, on Thursday evening (on his resignation of the pastorate of Edgware Chapel), by the deacons and teachers, "as a token of their esteem for his faithful services as pastor for six years."

LONDON—LOWER KENNINGTON LANE.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, the ordination of the Rev. Thomas Stephenson, late of the Wesleyan College, Richmond, took place in Carlisle Congregational Chapel. Although the day was very gloomy, there was a large attendance, and the service throughout was deeply interesting and solemn. The Rev. Baldwin Brown, B.A., opened the service by reading a portion of Scripture and prayer. He then expressed his cordial sympathy with the newly-appointed minister in his work. The Rev. Dr. Spence then gave a clear, candid, and able statement of the church principles recognised by Independents, basing his remarks on Psa. xx. 5: "In the name of our God we will set up our banners." The usual questions to the church and the minister were then put by the Rev. R. Robinson, of York-road Chapel, Lambeth, to which satisfactory replies were given by Mr. Holland, of Kennington-road, and the Rev. T. Stephenson. It appeared that in consenting to become the minister of Carlisle Chapel, Mr. Stephenson had accepted the unanimous and very hearty invitation of the church and congregation of that place. The Rev. H. H. Dobney, of King-street Church, Maidstone, after a few words expressive of his friendship and regard for Mr. Stephenson, then offered the ordination prayer. The charge to the minister was given by the Rev. Henry Allon. The text was 1 Tim. iv. 16: "Take heed unto thyself and unto the doctrine; continue in them; for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee." The address was characterised by great power, faithfulness, and impassioned eloquence, and was listened to with the deepest attention. The service was closed by the Rev. P. J. Turquand, of York-street Chapel, Walworth, who briefly addressed the congregation and offered prayer.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.—The Christmas examination of this school was conducted on Wednesday, December 21st, by the Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., and Mr. Thomas Tyler, B.A., of London University. The results obtained were highly satisfactory. The pupils in the first class were examined in extracts from Xenophon, Thucydides, and Euripides. The subjects taken in lower classes were

the second and third books of Caesar's Gallic War; the first chapters of the Gospel of St. John, and portions from Dr. William Smith's "Principia Latina." The manner in which the pupils in the highest class acquitted themselves was very gratifying. It was manifest, moreover, from the skill in construing exhibited in other classes, and from the answers given to grammatical questions, that attention had not been confined merely to the neglect of others, but that all had been cared for. The classical attainments of the pupils generally reflect great credit on the master.

THE REV. GEORGE HINDS, late of Rubery, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation at Swanage, to become their pastor, and intends commencing his labours there on the second Sunday in the new year.

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—The Rev. Josiah Andrews, of Kingswood, near Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, has received and accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation from the church assembling in Salem Chapel, Bradford, Yorkshire, to become assistant minister with the Rev. J. G. Miall.

INDEPENDENT CHAPELS, PUCKERIDGE AND BRAUGHIN.—On Wednesday, the 21st of December last, the members of the church and congregation of Puckeridge and Braughin, Herts, presented to their pastor, the Rev. William Murray, a purse containing twenty guineas, "as a small token of the respect entertained for him, both as an earnest minister of the Gospel, and as a kind-hearted friend and neighbour." The purse containing the amount was the gift of the Misses Mannings, of Braughin.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. TIDD MATSON.—On Thursday evening last the members of the church and congregation at the Independent Chapel, Gosport, met and presented their minister with a valuable and handsome English lever gold watch, together with an elegant guard, as a token of their esteem and affection. The testimonial was presented in the name of the contributors by Baker Garrett, Esq., who, together with Messrs. Field and Wilson, gave expression to the attachment felt for the reverend gentleman, and spoke in high terms of his ministerial usefulness. This is the third testimonial which Mr. Matson has received since his entrance, six years ago, upon the work of the ministry.

GARTSIDE-STREET, MANCHESTER.—WELSH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The Rev. Richard Jones has resigned the pastorate, which he has held for between nineteen and twenty years, and is about to enter upon a new sphere of duty in Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. The congregation held their annual tea-party on Monday night, when formal adieu was bid to the retiring minister, who was presented with an address, a timepiece, and a purse of gold. Several Independent ministers attended and took a sorrowful leave of Mr. Jones, as did also a deputation from the executive committee of the United Kingdom Alliance, of which committee Mr. Jones has long been a vigilant member. There was a very long programme of recitations, songs, and choruses, and several of the recitations were poetical compositions having special reference to the event of the evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Parry. The Chairman said the ministrations of Mr. Jones in that chapel had been characterised by great ability and zeal, and he believed there were present from other places of worship many who had come to sympathise with this church at losing so excellent and valuable a pastor. At the same time all would rejoice in the hope and prospect of Mr. Jones being useful and happy in his new sphere of labour. Mr. Pugh read in Welsh, and the Chairman afterwards in English, an address, which was beautifully illuminated, mounted, and framed. Mr. John Williams assured Mr. Jones that the church had been quite unanimous in its expression of regard for himself, and that harmony and energy had characterised the business of the testimonial. In appropriate terms he then handed to Mr. Jones the purse of gold. Mr. John Roberts made the presentation of the timepiece in Welsh. The timepiece, of Gothic design, in brass, under a glass shade, bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Richard Jones, with a purse of gold, on his leaving the church and congregation worshipping at Gartside-street Chapel, Manchester, where he has ministered most faithfully as pastor for nearly twenty years. December, 1864." The Rev. R. Jones, in responding, said:—

He accepted gratefully their expressions of friendship, sympathy, and generous regard; he believed they had presented sincere tokens of genuine Christian affection. However unworthy he might deem himself, he should always delight to cherish a very grateful recollection of their great kindness towards himself and those near and dear to him, on whose behalf he thanked them most sincerely. He wished to take that opportunity of publicly thanking those noble Christian ministers in Manchester with whom he had for so many years had fellowship, and who had always treated him as a brother. He should never forget or cease to feel thankful for their kindness and sympathy with him in all the varied circumstances in which he had been placed during the nineteen years he had lived in Manchester. He had ever received very great kindness, sympathy, and brotherly consideration from the deacons of the church and from other active and zealous members of the church and congregation. He found it no easy task, as the time for his departure arrived, to utter the word farewell.

The Rev. James Gwyther, who was introduced as the oldest Independent minister in Manchester, said it was perhaps more painful to him than to any other Independent minister in the town, to reflect how often its pulpits had been filled and emptied. For twenty years Mr. Jones had gone in and out amongst

them with a character unspotted and unblemished, with his sentiments well matured, and having the fullest confidence of his brother ministers. The struggles in connection with that place of worship had been neither few nor insignificant. It was a pleasure to know that Mr. Jones left the church in a state of unity, concord, and spiritual healthfulness which had never been surpassed. The Rev. Patrick Thomson, M.A., said he did indeed much regret the loss which the ministers of Manchester would sustain by the removal of Mr. Jones. They had always felt they had a brother in him. He sympathised with the church and congregation in the loss they had sustained. He echoed the kind wishes that had been expressed by Mr. Gwyther for the future happiness and success of Mr. Jones. The Rev. J. Rawlinson said that some of the family of Mr. Jones were attendants upon his own ministry. It had been his duty, as secretary of the Ministerial Association, to transmit to Mr. Jones a resolution which was passed at the last meeting of that association expressive of the great esteem in which they all held him, and of their warm and fervent desire for his happiness and prosperity in his new sphere of labour. No resolution could have been passed with more unanimity and good feeling. The Rev. Alexander Thomson said Mr. Jones had been found to be one of those whom they could thoroughly respect and work along with, and therefore it gave them sincere regret and grief that he should be removed to another part of God's vineyard. This was a valedictory meeting, and there had been too many such in Manchester. After a few words from Mr. Councillor Williams, the Rev. N. Caine, a clergyman, spoke as one of the Alliance deputation. For the last seven years he had had the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with Mr. Jones, with whom he had been associated in carrying on one of the most important movements in the country. The executive committee of the United Kingdom Alliance had unanimously passed a cordial resolution in reference to Mr. Jones's services. He had great pleasure in presenting that resolution. He wished he could congratulate Mr. Jones on an elevation to a bishopric in Wales. He would make a more useful bishop than some we had. (Cheers.) If he (Mr. Caine) were a bishop, he would ordain Mr. Jones and appoint him to a deanery; he would do far more good than scores of the dignitaries we had. He would not encourage the traffic in strong drink, the great barrier to the progress of the Gospel. — Councillor Thompson and Mr. J. E. Nelson also spoke on behalf of the Alliance, expressing the hope that they would find another colleague in the successor of Mr. Jones. Mr. Barker, the secretary of the Alliance, simply shook hands, and the meeting was afterwards addressed by the Revs. William Powell, T. C. Evans, and Edward Edwards, who spoke in Welsh and took leave of Mr. Jones, as the preceding speakers had done.

Correspondence.

TRUST-DEEDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—On two grounds I am unwilling to occupy much more of your space in discussion of this matter. The first is, that the subject does not possess sufficient popular interest; and the second, that I have already expressed my views in your columns at considerable length. But if the correspondence is not to expire just yet, I beg to call upon some officer or member of the committee of the Congregational Union or of the Chapel-building Society to furnish the churches with facts bearing upon the advantage (or otherwise) of trust-deeds. That there is an abundance of startling facts I know; but I am not the depository of them; and therefore the tournament waits for the advent of a knight armed cap-à-pie with facts. There are cases of ministers barring out the people of chapels sold for private debts, of the proclivities of a temporary majority in a church towards Unitarianism being made permanent, to the exclusion of all of a different way of thinking. Let us have the facts of such cases, and we can then argue on them. Meanwhile I will, as succinctly as possible, observe upon "T. H.'s" letter in the last *Nonconformist*.

It appears to me that there is no "incompatibility between the free principles you ably inculcate" and the possession by Congregationalists of a distinctive creed. I do not for a moment admit that with respect to our cardinal truths there is no certainty, and that our house is built upon the sand. The schedule of doctrines appended to the model deed is wide enough to include every evangelical denomination in England (for the "predestination" article—the most likely of any to be excepted to—is so expressed as hardly to exclude the Wesleyans); and are we to believe that these fundamental articles of faith have no security or insured permanence? and are we carefully to make provision for a wide divergence from them in the next generation? I gladly admit the legal and social right of any man to deny and argue against any or all of these verities of the Gospel; but I find myself incapable of admitting that they can ever be successfully disproved and overthrown. If "T. H." considers it bigotry to entertain an absolute conviction of the truth of certain propositions in theology, then I am a bigot.

If, then, we are justified in firmly holding certain articles of faith, why is it unjustifiable to express these in our deeds of trust? "T. H." brings an argument from analogy to his aid. We are not to have trust-deeds because "we do not attach theological conditions to the enjoyment of our private property." If there is any validity in this analogy, it is against "T. H." Take it thus:—Parents execute deeds entailing their estates upon their children; sometimes in favour of the children of one marriage to the exclusion of the children of any subsequent marriage; sometimes in favour of male heirs to the exclusion of female; sometimes in favour of one class of descendants to the exclusion of another—in fact, with all sorts of conditions. *Ergo*, it is right

for a body of men cohering and forming one family by the bond of certain distinctive opinions, to declare such trusts of lands and buildings belonging to them in that capacity as shall secure the property to their branch of the family. I do not lay much weight upon this analogical argument. I merely say I think it as good as "T. H.'s."

"T. H." describes the insertion of the fundamental articles of our faith in our trust-deeds as "saddling the place sacred to God's name with our poor dogmas." Let me ask him to go on to tell us positively in what form he would take the conveyance of the property. If I might judge from one sentence, he would actually have no trust-deeds at all. I can draw no other conclusion from these words:—"Suppose . . . that the property lapses into the hands of Roman Catholics . . . by the ordinary course of natural descent." If I am right in this interpretation, the trustees could sell or mortgage the estate to pay their own private debts; on the bankruptcy or death of a surviving trustee it would go to his assignees in bankruptcy, heirs, or devisees. In fact, the estate would be the private inheritance of the trustees, and the church worshipping there would be mere tenants on sufferance, liable to instantaneous ejection. Would "T. H." deem this a desirable state of things? For, mark, no trust for the worship of God would attach to the land by law, unless by virtue of a trust-deed enrolled under the Statute of Mortmain. If I misinterpret "T. H.," and he would like some form of trust-deed, instead of the state of abject dependence on the legal owners that the absence of such a deed involves, may I ask him what trusts he would propose? He dislikes the model deed of the Congregational Union as too stringent. What does he suggest in its place? I think I am fairly entitled to ask him to sketch out such an arrangement as instructions to the solicitor on preparation of a deed of conveyance of land for the purposes of an Independent chapel, as he would deem proper and "compatible with the free principles" he presumably holds. It shall be carefully pondered by me, and many others, in no spirit of captious criticism or unworthy contentiousness, but with the honest desire to receive all the positive help he can give towards the settlement of this vexed question.

Yours truly,
E. B.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In seeking to provide what may be used as a model trust-deed, the Congregational Union appear to have taken a very desirable step. I have taken a deep interest in all that has appeared in the *Nonconformist* on the subject, and am glad to see that expressions of opinion on it are being elicited. I am one of those, however, who have but little faith in the power of theological tests to preserve the faithful preaching of God's truth, and therefore think the fewer and more simple they are the better. The recent decisions in the highest court in the Establishment show the utter impossibility of guarding against every form of heresy with all the securities which theological tests are intended to give; and it would be quite absurd to suppose that Dissent would fare better in a court of law. I do not profess to know much about the history of those churches which have fallen into the hands of Unitarians, but conclude that *Unitarianism in disguise* quietly ensconced itself in the pulpit long before it took possession of the pews. But your correspondent, "A Congregational Layman," wants something more to be done—he wants security for a consistent godly life, as well as correct doctrinal views. Perhaps he has seen as much damage done to churches by the want of the former as the latter; if he has not, I have. But, Sir, I have seen and now see churches dying out where no charge can be brought against the life or doctrine of the pastor: he is simply not "the right man in the right place." How are such cases to be met? and let it be borne in mind that they are of continual occurrence. I know several such now, and the knowledge of them has forced on me a consideration of the terms of the relationship existing between churches and their pastors.

I know that I am approaching a subject requiring very careful treatment. I may have viewed it from a too unfavourable stand-point, and have been led to a wrong conclusion; if so, I shall be happy to be set right, but my impressions at present are that there is nothing in Scripture which requires, and nothing in common sense nor common honesty which warrants, so one-sided an engagement as that into which a church enters with the man to whom it gives a call to the pastorate. The terms on which this call is given and accepted, are, I believe, as a rule, that the pastor acquires by it a right to occupy the pulpit for the remainder of his life; and that, however objectionable his conduct or preaching may become to the Church, or however the cause of Christ may be suffering, provided he is determined on remaining there are no means by which his removal may be effected, while on his side he considers himself perfectly at liberty to leave whenever it may suit his pleasure or interest, without even giving the ordinary month's notice. Your correspondent "A. Y." writes as if no such things as trust-deeds existed. I presume, however, that there are few chapels without one, and not many of them without such restrictions as were thought necessary to secure the building for the purpose for which it was erected, some of them quite absurd enough. I must, therefore, repeat that I think a good model very desirable. Now let us see what is sought to be secured by a trust-deed. A chapel is built and a church formed by persons holding the views usually entertained by Congregational Dissenters, a pastor will of course be elected holding the same views, and it is quite clear that none but such as are like-minded will seek its fellowship. How, then, is such a chapel to get into other hands? There is evidently but one way, and that is by a change of opinion on the part of the pastor without honesty enough to relinquish a post for which he is really disqualified. I fear the proposed trust-deed would be of no avail in such a case; he has only to exhibit the usual amount of cunning to bid defiance to a Chancery suit. If he be a young man with popular preaching talent, he may, by a little caution, win over the younger portion of the church before the alteration in his views becomes known. His preaching may draw a congregation, and those who do not like his doctrine, seeing they have little prospect of getting rid of him, have no alternative but to leave. Now what is to be done to meet such a case? It is quite certain that the law as suggested by "A. Y.," nor the trust-deed proposed by the Congregational Union would be of any

avail. I would rather leave the orthodoxy of the church in its own keeping. Let it be provided that the connection between the churches and their pastors should be placed on equitable principles, and that in no case, except that of the first pastor, should it exist for a longer period than five years without a fresh invitation by at least two-thirds of the members, and there would then be little chance of an application to the Court of Chancery. Such a plan would, I think, meet the views of "A Congregational Layman," and it would prevent the recurrence of such cases as I have already referred to. Feeling that I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space, I must leave the suggestions I have thrown out to be used or not by those who have more influence in the body than

Your obedient servant,
A COUNTRY DEACON.

Dec. 26, 1864.

THE LATE LIBERATION MEETING AT PRESTON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed copy of correspondence appears this day in the Preston and Blackburn papers. You will judge whether it is worth insertion in the *Nonconformist*.

The Rev. P. Graham, J.P., is incumbent of St. John's Church, Darwen. The Rev. W. H. Blamire is curate of St. James's Church in the same place.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
THOMAS DAVIES.

Darwen, December 24, 1864.

Turnoroff, December 20, 1864.

"Rev. Sir,—My attention has just been called to a speech of yours in the *Preston Herald*, which you made at a meeting held in that town last week, and I feel it a duty I owe to myself, as well as to the Church to which I belong, to say that many of your remarks are very unjustifiable, and not what one usually expects from a gentleman. Indeed, they are so scurrilous that I should not have condescended to notice them had we not been in the habit of meeting from time to time on friendly terms. I think you cannot be surprised at my declining to meet you on the same terms in future.

I am, yours respectfully,

"Rev. T. Davies."

"P. GRAHAM.

Woodside Bank, Darwen, December 22, 1864.

"Rev. Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your note of the 20th inst., in which you inform me that in consequence of a speech of mine in the *Preston Herald*, you must decline to meet me on friendly terms in future.

"It is usual, before holding a public man responsible for a speech attributed to him in the newspapers, to ascertain whether he really spoke as reported. You have not done so, but have taken as a sufficient authority a report which does not pretend to be *verbatim*, but only a *résumé* of my remarks in a condensed form. It is also usual, in such cases, to point out the particular passage or passages which are deemed offensive. You have not done that. I am, therefore, left to conjecture what part of a speech, which occupied more than an hour in delivery, has been so unfortunate as to incur your displeasure.

"With regard to your not meeting me on friendly terms in future, I believe our intercourse has rarely, if ever, extended beyond the Mechanics' Institute. I have no intention of withdrawing therefrom, or of neglecting my duties as a member of the council. If, in connection with those duties, I am sometimes brought in contact with you, I shall take care to render, and shall certainly expect, the ordinary courtesy which is due under such circumstances.

"I cannot but express my dissatisfaction at the tone of your note. It seems to indicate that the small measure of kindly intercourse which has existed between us, has been tolerated by you upon the understanding that my Nonconformist principles were to be suppressed. The moment you become aware of the public expression of them, you hasten to give the 'out direct.' What need of further proof of the injurious effect of a State-religious Establishment than is thus afforded? Be assured I have no wish to prolong intercourse based upon such an assumption.

"Perhaps I and the other Nonconformists of Darwen are responsible for not having made it impossible for you to fall into such a mistake. Certain it is that we have now for some years been very conciliatory in our conduct towards the Church of England. We have allowed considerations of peace and goodwill to overbear claims of truth; forgetting that the former can never flourish permanently except upon the basis of the latter. It may be well that we should be roused from such inglorious repose; and it may be that your note will help to bring us back to our true position as protestors against ecclesiastical wrong, and witnesses for truth and justice.

"I am, rev. Sir, yours respectfully.

"THOMAS DAVIES.

"Rev. P. Graham."

"Over Darwen, Dec. 20, 1864.

"Mr. Blamire presents his compliments to Mr. Davies, and begs to inform him that, in consequence of his attention having been drawn to the report of an address delivered by Mr. Davies last week at Preston, as one of a deputation from a society calling itself the Liberation Society, he has carefully considered the tone and scope of the remarks made on that occasion by Mr. Davies. After making all due allowances for the exigencies of a public speaker addressing himself to an audience, under the circumstances described by Mr. Davies at the beginning of his speech, Mr. Blamire is unable to come to any other conclusion than that the language used at the close of it is entirely inconsistent with the kindly feelings towards some of the clergy of the Church of England which Mr. Davies professes to entertain. Mr. Blamire, therefore, begs Mr. Davies to understand that he can no longer meet him on the same friendly terms as heretofore."

"Woodside Bank, Darwen, Dec. 21, 1864.

"Reverend Sir,—I regret that you have thought it proper to send me the note which I have received this morning. Of course, I have no choice but to accept the intimation that, in consequence of my speech at Preston on the 13th inst., you 'can no longer meet me on the same friendly terms as heretofore.'

"You specify 'the language used at the close' of my speech as 'inconsistent with the kindly feelings

towards some of the clergy of the Church of England elsewhere expressed. I presume you refer to the passage in which I compared the Church of England as by law established, to the 'happy family' formerly exhibited in Trafalgar-square. I can understand how such a representation may be disagreeable to the minister of that Church; but the question which I had to consider was not, 'Will it be agreeable?' but, 'Is it true?' I believe that, substantially, it is true; and, therefore, though I may regret that it offends you or other good men, and should, if sending it to the press, change some of the expressions which are attributed to me by the reporter, I yet must, upon the whole, abide by it. At the same time, I must maintain that such representation of the Established Church, as a whole, is not, either morally or logically, inconsistent with my profession of esteem and regard for some of its clergy. The virtues of such men are their own. Their faults are often the direct result of the system with which they are connected. That you should write as you have done to me, is a fresh illustration of the ill effects of that system in promoting exclusiveness and intolerance. You seem to think that you ought not to treat me with any degree of courtesy unless I refrain from publicly expressing my principles as a Nonconformist. Such a thought is, I believe, foreign to your natural character, and springs only from your position in the Church of England.

"While, therefore, I decline the compromise thus required, and choose estrangement, with truth and freedom, rather than friendliness with enforced silence, I am still sincere in subscribing myself yours, with regard and esteem,

"THOMAS DAVIES."

REFUSAL OF SITES IN LONDON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I know that in all matters affecting fair liberty of opinion, whether political or religious, your columns are open to just complaint. In a few words as possible I will tell an unvarnished tale of intolerance. The congregation (Protestant) assembling in Camden-road Chapel were desirous of doing something for the spiritual good of the destitute poor in that sad and wretched place Belle Isle, Maiden Lane, and proposed erecting a chapel there. The only land to be had was upon the Marquis of Camden's estate; but he, through his agent, declines to have any Dissenting place of worship upon his property. The same congregation were also desirous of erecting a chapel in Upper Holloway, and having found a piece of land suitable, applied to the owner, a Mr. Poynder, through his agent; but he, like the noble marquis, refuses, assigning as a reason that "we are more in opposition to, than in alliance with, the Church of England." Surely, Sir, such bigotry is unworthy the age in which we live, and all noble-hearted and noble-minded men cannot but grieve that the good that would be done is stopped by conduct for which the Papists of old would have been right heartily condemned.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Dec. 24, 1864.

R. W.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Gothic," in your last week's paper, and whose observations I fully endorse, referring to the reported remarks of the Rev. J. Pillans at the recent meeting of the Surrey Congregational Union, "That several Gothic chapels lately built were so unfit for preaching in, that the speaker could not be heard by half his congregation," cites, as examples to the contrary, the Darlington and Harrogate chapels. Now one example of a Gothic chapel in which all the requirements of public worship are met, will probably be considered as good as a hundred, to show the fitness and adaptability of our national style of architecture for chapel purposes; and if in other examples these requirements are not met, the blame must be looked for elsewhere, as your correspondent suggests, than in the style of architecture adopted.

As there can, however, be no harm in adding to the number of illustrations in proof of your correspondent's position, I will, with your permission, name the recently erected Gothic chapel at Leek, accommodating about 600 persons. As a place to speak in, nothing could exceed the comfort experienced both by preacher and hearers, the lowest tones of the preacher's voice being as distinctly audible as the highest. Moreover, there is as complete an immunity from draughts as in a private drawing-room. The warming and ventilation may be pronounced perfect.

Instances of this sort should certainly be a sufficient answer to the oft-repeated but entirely mistaken assertion, that Gothic chapels, as such, are difficult to speak and hear in, badly warmed and ventilated, and full of draughts. They are not *necessarily* so, nor are they more so than would be the case in any other style treated in a like ignorance of the essential arrangements of a comfortable and suitable building for public worship.

I am, very truly yours,

Dec. 26, 1864.

J. HANKINSON.

CHRISTMAS FARE FROM EAST ANGLIA.—The quantity of turkeys, geese, &c., forwarded to the metropolis from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, has been on an immense scale during the last few days. From Norwich, which may be especially regarded as the centre of this arduous traffic, the deliveries have been very considerable, and the railway officials have been working early and late to despatch the interminable packages consigned to them. If hampers of fowl, game, &c., have been thus despatched to town and other points, barrels of oysters, fruit, &c., have been liberally forwarded in return; and the consequence of all this extra business has been that on Friday and Saturday the trains on the Great Eastern Railway gave up all attempts to preserve punctuality. On Saturday the down Parliamentary train, although allowed six hours to accomplish 126 miles, was two hours at least beyond its time. From Norwich alone the number of Christmas hampers forwarded has been about 4,000, and the hardworked railway people may be well excused for a certain disorganisation of the service under such trying circumstances.

CUTTINGS FROM NEW BOOKS.

TIENTSIN AS IT IS.—A marvellous transformation had taken place in Tientsin since my previous visit to it in 1861. At that time the few European merchants who had settled there were confined to the Chinese town, the filthiest and most offensive of all the filthy places wherein Celestials love to congregate. Now in 1863, the "settlement," that necessary adjunct of every treaty port in China, had been made over to foreigners, laid out in streets, and a spacious quay and promenade on the river bank formed, faced riverwards with solid masonry, the finest thing of the kind in China, throwing into the shade altogether the famous "bund" at Shanghai. The affairs of the settlement are administered by a thoroughly organised "municipal council" after the example of Shanghai, the "model settlement." The newly opened ports have an immense advantage over the original five in having the experience of nearly twenty years to guide them in all preliminary arrangements. That experience shows first—although the soundness of the deduction has been questioned by some able men—the desirability of securing foreign settlements, where merchants, consuls, and missionaries may live in a community of their own entirely distinct from the native towns, within which they may put in operation their own police regulations, lay out streets to their own liking, drain, light, and otherwise improve the settlement, levy and disburse their own municipal taxes, and, in short, conduct their affairs as independent communities. These settlements have the further advantage of being susceptible of defence in times of disturbance with the minimum risk of complication between the treaty powers and the Chinese Government. Much of the importance Shanghai has achieved of late years is due to the foreign settlement, which, being neutral ground and defensible, has become a city of refuge for swarms of Chinese who had been ousted from their homesteads by the rebels. The cosmopolite character of the Shanghai settlement has entailed various inconveniences, which it is thought might be obviated in the new settlements by keeping the different foreign nationalities distinct. Time has not yet pronounced on the success of this experiment. There will probably be a difficulty in putting it thoroughly in practice; no arbitrary regulations will be able to prevent nationalities from fusing into each other to such an extent as the higher laws of interest and policy may dictate. And it will be impossible in practice to subject a mixed community to the laws of any one power. In the meantime concessions are claimed from the Chinese Government by each of the treaty powers separately, and so far they have been granted. Whether the isolation of the various concessions be permanent or not, it secures for them at the outset more unanimity in laying out streets and framing preliminary regulations for their good government hereafter. This is of great importance, and the experience of Shanghai is most valuable in this respect. The narrowness of the streets in the settlement there—twenty-two feet—is a standing reproach on the earlier settlers, who, with short-sighted cupidity, clung with tenacity to every inch of land at a time when land was cheap and abundant. This fatal error has been avoided in the recent settlements. —*Michie's Overland Route through Siberia.*

IMPERIAL LIFE AT COMPIEGNE.—It is the constant study of the Imperial host and hostess of this woodland retreat to have a succession of entertainments for the "elegant extracts" of the "upper ten thousand" of Paris, whom they honour with cards of invitation. The sound of revelry commences early in the day, and lasts far into the sable night, startling even the drowsy ear of morning—

With masque and antique pageantry;
Such sights as youthful poets dream
On summer eve by haunted stream,

driving, hunting, shooting, racing, feasting, acting, dancing, playing; and last, not least, where there is "store of ladies, whose bright eyes rain influence," dressing, yes, dressing—dressing such as makes the fortunes of *modistes, couturières, jewellers, and coiffeurs*, in a season. The invitations extend to seven or ten days, and each *dame* is expected to have a dress for the morning, a dress for the afternoon, and a dress for the evening, and never to wear the same dress twice. How the brain of the illustrator of "Le Follet" and "La Mode" must be taxed and wearied out in inventing new patterns to grace the beauty of *la haute volée* of Compiègne society! But so it is laid down in the rubric of Imperial etiquette, and the faintest commands of majesty are law to those happy mortals who do *koutou* before the throne of Napoleonic grace. In her *vis de campagne*, in her lightest amusements, however, we must say the graceful Eugénie carries with her the state and dignity of an empress. Though recreating herself, she is still every inch the queen. Who has not admired the finished picture of Winterhalter, in which Napoleon's wife sits supreme amid her *dames de la cour*, like Diana surrounded by her nymphs! There, loveliest amongst the lovely, she wears the crown of grace, but rather as the chiefest sister amongst sisters all equally fascinating. This happy group, transported to Compiègne, mimic the past, and revel in fancy costumes and ancient blazonry. The hours seem too short for the full triumph of pleasure. The morning devoted to the sports of the field—to hunting, shooting, and occasionally racing—the cavaliers are invariably accompanied by the ladies *à cheval*, or in lofty spacious waggons. A stately cavalcade winds through the wild wood for the purpose of "chasing the deer," or seeing an innocent pheasant knocked

over; and great is the glee and delight of the noble and imperial troupe of lady sportsmen, for the bracing air, the pleasant glades, the exhilarating beauty of the scene, send a glow of health and beauty to their fair faces. The out-of-door sports, and dinner—*à la grande vitesse*, for the Emperor detests wasting time in eating and drinking—over, the diversions of the evening commence. Music, dancing, and acting charades usually consume the vespers hours; and gazing upon the *salons* illuminated with a hundred wax lights, and tinted a pale cream colour, one might "dream that he dwelt in marble halls." In all these festive amusements the Empress actively exerts herself, and does not disdain to accept a rôle in an operetta, assume a character in a *bal masque*, or illustrate by her words and actions the mystery of a familiar enigma or well-known proverb. Pleasure indeed sits at the prow, whilst the refrain of the gay courtiers and delighted guests is, "Egoïste, dull care, I prithee away from me." Concerts and plays, by the best artistes of the French opera and the Paris stage, fill up the interval when the exertion of amusing one's self grows wearisome, and excitement must be gathered in a passive attitude. *Dulce est dissipare in loco*; agreeable is it to throw off the fetters of restraint, relax the brow of business, and breathe the air redolent of pastime. At Compiègne, statesmen and diplomatists, politicians, *littérateurs*, painters, and musicians, meet under the same hospitable roof, are welcomed with the same hospitable smile and grasp of the hand, and learn to join in the light revelries of the hour. Intrigue is doubtless not asleep, but if awake he lies with his eyes half shut, and buried beneath a shower of roses. He moves about in silken fetters, and is compelled to wear the merry visage and adopt the amiable fashion of the hour. —*St. James's Magazine.*

THACKERAY'S SCHOOL DAYS.—It was when he was between the ages of thirteen and fifteen and a-half or sixteen that I knew Thackeray best. He was then a rosy-faced boy with dark curling hair, and a quick, intelligent eye, ever twinkling with humour, and good humour. He was stout and broad-set, and gave no promise of the stature which he afterwards reached. It was during a short but severe illness, just before he left school, that he grew rapidly, leaving his sick-bed certainly a good many inches taller than he was when he entered it, and heading at once nearly all his contemporaries. No man ever owed more of his mental growth to time and exercise, and less of his bodily stature. For the schoolboy sports and games Thackeray had no taste or passion whatever, any more than in after-life for those field-sports which seem to have been the delight of his schoolfellow and fellow-humourist, Leech. Such amusements would have come probably next to Euclid and algebra in his list of dislikes. But he was by no means what a good many men of genius are said to have been in their youth—disposed to isolation or solitary musing. For a non-playing boy he was wonderfully social, full of vivacity and enjoyment of life. His happy *insouciance* was constant. Never was any lad at once so jovial, so healthy, and so sedentary. Good spirits and merriment seemed to enable him to dispense with the glow of cricket or football; and if in his still earlier days he ever "fagged out," it must have been most bitterly against his will. We were now and then, indeed, out together in small fishing parties, but it was for the talking, and the change, and the green fields, and the tea abroad instead of at home—cakes, &c., accompanying (for he was always rather gustative, never greedy)—that Thackeray liked these expeditions. . . . He was eminently good tempered to all, especially the younger boys, and nothing of a tyrant or a bully. Instead of a blow or threat, I can just hear him saying to one of them, "Hocky" (a *sobriquet* of a son of the late Bishop Carr, of Bombay), "go up and fetch me a volume of 'Ivanhoe' out of my drawer, that's a good fellow; in the same drawer you will, perhaps, find a penny, which you may take for yourself." The penny was, indeed, rather problematical, but still realised sufficiently often to produce excitement in the mind of the youth thus addressed, and to make the service a willing one. When disappointed, it is more than probable the victim would call Thackeray a "great snob" for misleading him, a title for which the only vengeance would be a humorous and benignant smile. In the two or three years that I am recording, I scarcely ever saw Thackeray seriously angry, or even his brow wrinkled with a frown. He has been called a cynic; it is doubtful whether a real cynic could ever be manufactured out of a boy who had such powers as he had of sarcasm. —*Cornhill Magazine for January.*

A CHINESE VILLAGE ON MARKET DAY.—At thirty li from Kia-ping we reached the cosy little town of Coo-yuh, and on a market-day; for at its busiest hour we found ourselves struggling through a crowd of agriculturists and traders. They occupied every crammable corner, and wedged each other so tightly into the middle of the narrow street that they could scarcely extricate themselves from the stalls, from the piles of goods heaped up on each side of the thoroughfare, and from the livestock kicking, squealing, bleating, lowing, and neighing on every hand. Here business was being transacted by staff, bargain-making, healthy old men, clad in sober home spun blue or white cotton stuff, and the great brimmed straw hat scarcely attached to their venerable heads by bands of black tape. Speculations and questionable ventures were sparking in the eyes of the younger negotiators, who, attired in their best outfits—consisting of a maximum of silk, and a minimum of the less pretentious material, with clean-shaven heads, and long, well-plaited, glistening queues, too elaborate to be protected from

the great heat by any sort of covering—talked loudly and long, and strutted around their customer, or around the stock in which they were about to invest their capital, using their fans in the most coquettish manner, far more for display than for any real benefit to their olive complexions. The more wealthy farmer, the owner of but a small plot, and the day labourer, all mingled and bargained, bought and sold, in the quietest and readiest manner possible, without disturbance, and, so far as we could see in such a dense crowd, without those preservers of the peace in Hesperian markets and fairs—the lynx-eyed policeman. Stalls, shaded by square-topped white cotton umbrellas, which nearly knocked our heads off in consequence of our not stooping low enough to pass beneath them, were shaking beneath every kind of native produce; and long rows of sacks stood on end with open mouths, exhibiting their contents, perfectly lined each side of the way. Beans, peas, wheat, barley, and millet were the staple articles exposed for sale. Baskets full of fresh and salted vegetables; stands laden with home-made cotton cloth, coarse, but thick and durable; or great bundles of the white flocculent material ready for spinning; little stores of alum or sal-ammoniac; all sorts of hardware and pottery of native manufacture; tailoring and shoemaking booths; while harness and saddlery hung over all the poles and pegs of the saddlers' compartment. There were tempting displays of large-sized, well-coloured, but very deceptive flavourless apples, and hard, watery pears, with an abundant and acceptable assortment of peaches, apricots, and nectarines, in which we indulged greatly, and filled pockets and saddle-bags. There were butchers cutting and chopping at the legs and bodies of well-dressed pigs, slain for the occasion; and, better than all, a sight which made our gustatory nerves fairly tingle; there were delicious legs of the "yang row"—the mutton, about which we had inquired fruitlessly at every halting place, fresh and glowing in its delicate tints of white and red. —*Travels on Horseback in Manchuria Tartary.*

A DAY IN THE MOON.—A lunar day comprises a period of twenty-eight days like ours. We are familiar with the sublime spectacle of the sunrise upon the earth; that wondrous transformation with which the glories of the night dissolve into the glories of the day, when the watch stars close their holy eyes as the timid blush of morning kindles the eastern horizon; when the tide of light flows in to fill the celestial canopy; and when, as a climax to the changing scene, the glorious sun bursts open the gates of the morning and proclaims himself the lord of the day. How fearfully different is the vision of sunrise upon the moon. No gentle transition from darkness to light, no imperceptible melting of night into day. From a horizon dark as a moonless midnight the sun slowly ascends, a lurid ball of brightness infinitely more dazzling than it can appear to an earthly eye, gilding the summits of the lofty mountains, and causing these to start forth like islands of light in a sea of darkness, while their bases and surrounding valleys are yet shrouded in impenetrable gloom. Slowly the silvery flood of light pours down the mountains flanks; and the shadows, still of pitchy blackness, slowly shorten, as the sun, after a lapse of 170 hours, attains its meridian height. Awful in its desolation, terrible in the grandeur of its sublimity, is the lunar scenery. The remote objects of the landscape stand forth with fierce distinctness, every fissure, every chasm, every detail plainly visible, though many miles removed; for no aerial perspective affords a measure of their distance. A silence still as death prevails, without the whisper of a breeze or hum of animated life; even though the lips should quiver, and the tongue essay to speak, no sound could come from them. If we look aloft to the lunar heavens we behold the stars, although at noonday, shining out in the dark black sky with a steady lustre, unsullied even with the effect of twinkling or scintillation, for these phenomena are due to the varying currents of an atmosphere. For fourteen days the sun pours down his fiery rays upon an arid soil never sheltered by a welcome cloud, never refreshed by a genial shower, till that soil becomes heated to a temperature equal to that of boiling water. Gradually the shadows lengthen and the sun declines, but no crimson curtain of evening closes around the lunar landscape; and when the last rays of the setting sun are lost beneath the horizon, no twilight intervenes, but a pall of fearful darkness falls upon the scene. And then succeeds a long and dreary night of 328 hours' duration, and a severity of cold that reduces the lately parched surface to a temperature probably 300 degrees below the freezing point. —*Once a Week.*

THE CAUSE AND TREATMENT OF SEA-SICKNESS.—I hold that the proximate cause of sea-sickness consists in an undue amount of blood in the nervous centres along the back, and especially in those segments of the spinal cord related to the stomach and the muscles concerned in vomiting. This condition is induced by the movement of the vessel, in, I believe, three ways:—1st, through the brain; 2nd, through the ligaments of the spinal cord; 3rd, through the abdominal and pelvic viscera. If, by one or several causes, the amount of blood circulating in the spinal cord be increased considerably beyond the normal amount, all the nerves emanating from it partake of the increased activity of the cord itself, and convey from the centre to the periphery of the nervous system an abnormally large number of exciting impulses. Those parts of the body which are subject to the will—the purely voluntary muscles—resist these impulses most easily; and only in extreme cases, therefore, are their ordinary functions deranged; but the involuntary or purely organic functions, be-

ing unsustained by cerebral influence under the direction of a dominating will, have their usually regular and tranquil life easily disturbed and thrown into confusion by the unwonted number of exciting impulses transmitted to them from the preternaturally excited spinal cord. The inevitable conclusion to which I have come is that the only scientific and really effective remedy for sea-sickness must be one which has the power of lessening the amount of blood in the whole nervous centres along the back. This can be effectually done by lowering the temperature of the spinal region by the application of ice. A formidable-looking remedy I admit; but when it is judged of by the aid of experience it ceases to terrify, and, on the contrary, is found decidedly agreeable. Ice applied in bladders or by any of the ordinary methods would undoubtedly occasion great discomfort, would constrain the movements of the patient, compelling him to remain for the most part in one position, and, in fact, could not be so applied as to ensure success. It is necessary, first, that the ice be kept in contact with each region of the spine, the upper portion of the ice being prevented from falling down as the melting proceeds; secondly, that the application do not extend far on each side of the spinal cord, otherwise the patient will become cold; thirdly, that, having regard to the comfort of the patient, the mouth of the bag containing the ice be so effectually closed as to prevent the water from escaping as the ice melts; fourthly, that the mouth of the bag be as wide as the bag itself, in order that the bag may be easily and rapidly filled; and, fifthly, that, without any inconvenience to the patient, facility should be afforded for giving escape to the air which accumulates in each compartment of the bag as the ice melts. As an ancillary remedy which has often been found useful, I recommend the drinking of iced water, or better, the swallowing of small lumps of ice. Assuming the proximate cause of the malady to be what I have affirmed it to be, it will be seen at once that ice, brought in contact with the peripheral ends of the nerves of the stomach, will act on the same principle as it does when applied to the spinal region: it acts as a sedative, and so far, at least, as the stomach is concerned, lessens the number of irritating impressions which would otherwise be transmitted from that viscus to the spinal cord, the reflex action of which is thus also lessened."

—Dr. Chapman.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

"The Financial Reform Almanac for 1865" has appeared, and it maintains its established reputation for the simplicity and clearness to which the public accounts are reduced by the practised hand of Mr. H. L. Morgan. We learn from it that the National Debt, which was 787,529,114*l.* in 1837 on Queen Victoria's accession, is now 800,186,407*l.* From 1691 to the present time the sum of 2,262,438 362*l.* has been paid in interest on the National Debt.

Messrs. Longman and Co. announce that they will shortly publish, "A Brief Autobiographical Sketch of the Life of Sir Benjamin Brodie."

The gross profits of "La Vie de Jésus," in two years, came to 17,637*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the demand for it is still very great.

Amongst the announced new works in the press is a treatise on the Irish Church by Mr. Herbert Skeats: the title is, "The Irish Church; an Historical and Statistical Review." We believe that the question will be dealt with in a very elaborate manner.

Mr. E. M. Ward's sole contribution to the forthcoming Exhibition of the Royal Academy is nearly finished; its subject is, "Rizzio on the night of his Murder denounced by Lord Ruthven." The work is of an unusually large size.

It is said that Professor Muller has ascertained that the nebulae are only incandescent gas, a very marked difference being observable in the spectrum produced by their light, and that of the fixed stars, which are undoubtedly solid bodies.

We (*Reader*) are glad to hear that the letters written from America by the Honourable Lyulph Stanley, Fellow of Balliol, to his family during his late visit to the United States, are likely to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. Those who have read the letters in manuscript are warm in their praises of them, and assert that they are the best English correspondence yet received from America.

A new picture has been added to the National Gallery—a gift by Lord Taunton to the nation. The subject is "The Annunciation"; the painter Carlo Crivelli, who flourished in the early part of the fifteenth century. It is remarkable for richness and multiplicity of detail, for beautiful colour, and extraordinary manipulation.

At the last meeting of the Royal Academy it was announced that Mr. J. Gibson intended to bequeath 32,000*l.* to the Royal Academy, upon condition that it should provide two rooms in the premises occupied by it wherein may be placed casts from his principal works, to be supplied by himself. The sculptor sent from Rome the plans for the distribution of these works in the proposed apartments. He further declared that Thorwaldsen and Canova, having left their works to their native countries under somewhat similar arrangements, he desired to follow their example. The proposition was received with acknowledgment by the members of the Royal Academy, and the Secretary was instructed to signify the same to the sculptor.

INTERESTING STATE DOCUMENTS.—Sir John Romilly, at the recommendation of the Chancellor of

the Exchequer, has forwarded to the ordnance survey department in Southampton a collection of national documents, to be copied by the photozincographic process. This collection contains the most interesting series of charters, treaties, and letters, which it is possible to select out of the Record-office. They illustrate the history of the country from the commencement of the reign of William the Conqueror to the end of the reign of Queen Anne, all of which will be published in chronological order with translations, so that we shall have in this collection an illustration of the gradual change in the language and in the mode of writing during the last 800 years. The seals that are attached to some of the documents are also of great interest; that which is attached to the treaty of peace between Henry the Eighth and Francis the First of France is in gold, upwards of four inches in diameter, and exquisitely carved in relief by Benvenuto Cellini. The gold seal attached to the patent of knighthood conferred on Prince Edward by the King of Castile is also of great interest, and there is the gold seal attached to the Pope's Bull conferring the title of Defender of the Faith on Henry the Eighth. Amongst the documents is an original copy of the Magna Charta.—*Southampton Times*.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The Postmaster-General's tenth annual report for 1863 was issued on Friday morning. It differs from former reports, inasmuch as it reviews the progress of the department during the past ten years, as well as during 1863. The tables show that the correspondence of the kingdom has risen from about 70,000,000 of letters in 1839 (the last year preceding the introduction of penny postage), to upwards of 640,000,000 of letters in 1863. Several causes have combined to bring about this increase of correspondence—such as the reduction of postage, the growth of population, the increase of trade, the spread of education, and the improvements which the Post-office has effected with regard to the transmission of letters. The tables show that the rate of increase in the number of receptacles for letters throughout the kingdom have been increased at the rate of 52 per cent., whilst the inhabited houses throughout the kingdom have increased at the rate of only 8 per cent. The tables also show that there has been a marked proportionate increase of the facilities for posting letters within a convenient distance from the homes or places of business of the writers. This great extension of accommodation has been effected mainly by the introduction of pillar and wall letter-boxes, which first came into use in 1855, and now form nearly one third of the whole number of receptacles for letters. The foreign and colonial letters coming into the United Kingdom for delivery are about one fifth of the whole number of letters delivered, and the letters despatched to foreign countries and colonies are nearly equal in number to those which are received. The most remarkable increase is in the case of France. In 1854, before the reduction of postage thither, the correspondence amounted only to 3,000,000 letters; in 1857 it was 4,206,000; and in 1863 it had reached 6,373,000. It is believed that 15 per cent. of the total number of letters posted in London contain printed enclosures, mostly advertisements. During 1863 an account was taken in London of 3,957,000 letters, which were obviously circulars, and of which 3,485,000 could be assigned to various trades and societies in the proportions shown in an accompanying table. The number of letters recorded as circulars, however, is much below the actual number posted in London, as circulars which are posted in small quantities escaped notice. Of the number above recorded, 1,690,052 were from drapers; and in 1859, 400,000 circulars with regard to the projected Handel Festival were despatched in one day to the Post-office in two vans, which they filled.

Law, Assize, and Police.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH AND HIS INDIAN FALCONER.—A case was on Monday tried before the Lord Chief Justice, at the Guildhall, where the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was a defendant, and appeared as a witness. It appeared his Highness had engaged a Sikh soldier as a falconer, who had come with him to England. Two years ago he left his Highness's service, and now brought an action for salary, for loss of caste, for the loss of prize-money which he might have gained if he had remained a soldier, and sundry other charges, which the Maharajah, on being called upon, declared were most exorbitant, besides which the plaintiff had himself broken the contract entered into between them. The jury stopped the case, but the counsel for the Maharajah stated that his Highness was still willing to pay the plaintiff's passage to Calcutta. The Lord Chief Justice said, "And very handsome of him too." The Maharajah stated that he came to England when he was sixteen years old, had embraced the Christian religion, and had received the greater part of his education here. His account of his transactions with the plaintiff was remarkably clear.

CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A DUEL.—Major William Brownrigg Lumley, of the Indian army, was brought up before the Lord Mayor on Monday charged with having sent a challenge to fight a duel to Mr. Lawrence Desborough. The firm of Desborough, Young, and Desborough, solicitors, had been engaged in some business for Major Lumley, and a misunderstanding arose in respect to the bill of costs. The Major went to their office and a quarrel ensued,

in the course of which hard words passed. Eventually the Major was ordered out of the room. Next day he sent a letter by Sir John Louis demanding that Mr. Lawrence Desborough should either apologise or fight. Mr. Desborough declined to do either, and a day or two afterwards Sir John Louis came with another note, written by the Major, in which he promised Mr. Desborough that wherever he met him he would give him a sound flagellation. Then proceedings were taken in the police-court which resulted in the Major's being brought up at the Mansion House. He applied for a remand to consult his legal adviser, and it was granted to him.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Saturday afternoon the Queen distributed Christmas gifts to the wives of the labourers and others on the Osborne estate, and also to the children of the Whippingham School, who assembled a little before four o'clock.

The Prince and Princess of Wales spent Christmas at Sandringham.

On Friday Lord Palmerston and a large party from Broadlands visited the Ordnance Survey Department at Southampton. His lordship rode on horseback, and, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather, he wore only a frock coat.

Among the passengers on board the *China* were our late Minister at Washington (Lord Lyons) and Professor Goldwin Smith.

Cardinal Wiseman has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition, and has been unable to attend to his ecclesiastical duties.

The *Manchester Courier* states that the Government will make an application to Parliament in the course of next session for an increase of the grant to the Prince of Wales. A very considerable sum has been named as the amount by which it is found necessary that his Royal Highness's income should be increased, but it seems now to be generally understood (says our contemporary) that the demand will not exceed 30,000*l.* a-year.

THE NEW COMMISSION ON MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.

WHITEHALL, December 20.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. Henry, Baron Taunton; the Right Hon. Edward Henry Smith Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley); the Right Hon. George William, Baron Lyttelton; Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., C.B.; the Very Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D.; the Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D.; the Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, M.A.; Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq.; Edward Baines, Esq.; William Edward Forster, Esq.; Peter Erie, Esq., one of her Majesty's counsel; and John Storrar, Esq., M.D., to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the education given in schools not comprised within her Majesty's two former commissions, bearing date respectively 30th June, in the twenty-second year, and 18th July, in the twenty-fifth year, of her Majesty's reign; and also to consider and report what measures (if any) are required for the improvement of such education, having especial regard to all endowments applicable, or which can rightly be made applicable, thereto.—*Gazette*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, December 28, 1864.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

A Turin telegram says:—"It is reported that a decree will shortly be published, reorganising the administration of the War Department. The staff of officials is to be diminished, and considerable reductions are to be effected."

A St. Petersburg paper, commenting on the relations between Russia and Rome, says that the object of Baron von Meyendorff's journey to Florence was to attend the Czar's wedding, and that the rumour of his passports having been presented to him was unfounded. The same paper adds, that the preservation of friendly relations with Russia is of great importance to the Pope, on account of the effect which a rupture between the two Governments would have upon the Pope's influence over the Roman Catholic subjects of the Russian empire; whereas Russia would be but slightly injured by such an event.

Letters from Rome to the 24th instant announce the return to that city of Baron von Meyendorff, the Russian representative at the Papal Court.

EXECUTION AT STAFFORD.—Two miserable men were put to death on the scaffold at Stafford yesterday. One of them—Richard Hale, a puffer—had been convicted of the murder of his own child at Cosely. The other, Charles Brough, had murdered an old man named Walker at Audley. Hale died protesting his innocence. Brough confessed his guilt.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION was opened at Stratford yesterday. The show of productions by working men is most satisfactory. The profits of the exhibition are intended to be applied to the building of a new Working Men's Hall at Stratford.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to our market to day, were very moderate. Selected parcels were in fair average request, at full prices; otherwise the English wheat trade was quiet, on former terms. There was a good supply of foreign wheat on the stands. American descriptions moved off steadily, at full prices. Other kinds of foreign wheat met a slow sale, at late rates.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

SUMMARY.

OUR great annual festival has come and gone. If the traditional snow was wanting, the weather was sufficiently cold to harmonise with the season. Probably at no former Christmas have there been more indubitable signs of general prosperity and abundance. The poor have been well cared for—from the houseless population, whose misery has evoked the public benevolence, to the inmates of our workhouses, who were regaled with a Christmas dinner. If the price of meat has been exceptionally high, bread and flour have been cheaper than usual. And we have a proof of the improved ideas of the times, and the more intimate sympathy that obtains between capital and labour, in the fact that, although Christmas Day fell this year on Sunday, our industrial population were not deprived of their usual holiday. On Monday the cessation from work was almost universal throughout the country, and it needs only the formal sanction of Parliament to give effect to the general wish that the Government should be entrusted with authority to declare some one day in the Christmas week a legal holiday, as circumstances may require.

It has been found difficult during the past week to lay hold of any European incidents of sufficient importance to be embodied in a telegram. Mr. Reuter has a bad time of it. The Speech of the Queen of Spain has been the most prominent feature of the week's news: and some fragments of intelligence from Germany only serve to show that the question of the disposal of the Duchies is as far as ever from being settled. Indignation against Prussian ambition is exhibited in the movement of the King of Bavaria to combine the Minor German States in a defensive league against the Court of Berlin. But such a combination cannot stand alone, and must rest either upon the moral support of Austria or France. A new Confederation of the Rhine is on the cards, but is not likely to thwart, to any great extent, the designs of Herr von Bismark, who can now paralyse the Court of Vienna, as well as bid defiance to the Federal Diet.

Pius IX. has presented Christendom with a Christmas gift, which is scarcely in harmony with the inspired sentiment, "Peace on earth, good will towards all men." His Encyclical Letter, long in cogitation by learned cardinals and bishops, has been published at this festive season, as though to remind the world how much opposed to the spirit of Christianity may be the declarations of those who assume to be the interpreters of the Divine revelation to man. It is impossible not to admire the almost sublime courage of the Roman Pontiff. At a time when his temporal power is tottering, he has launched a Bull against modern civilisation, interdicted free inquiry, proclaimed the duty of all Governments to take the Catholic faith under its special protection, and given a formidable schedule of some eighty heresies to be denounced. "Whoever imagines a Protestant stands the faintest chance of being saved is," we are told, "most seriously in the wrong." But then England has been for some centuries under the Papal ban. This Encyclical Letter has dumb-founded the friends of Papacy. Those journals in Paris which have been wont to defend the Vatican

are silent. The issue of the Bull at the present moment seems to have been the result of judicial blindness, and will do more than aught else to reconcile intelligent Catholics to the great changes which are impending over the Papacy.

We regret to observe that the relations between the Federal States and Canada are likely to be seriously impaired. The Confederate "raiders" who crossed the frontier to plunder the bank at St. Albans, in Vermont, and were afterwards captured on Canadian territory, have been released in consequence of a technical flaw in the extradition treaty. The warrant under which they were arrested was signed by a justice instead of the Governor-General. This result, though accidental, is unfortunate. It would not have occurred had the Canadian Act to carry the extradition treaty into effect received the royal assent. Probably this defect will be amended. But such incidents as the raid upon St. Albans create a very bitter feeling in the States, and not without reason, if it be true that Confederate soldiers are being sent singly, in considerable numbers, into Canada to make war from a neutral territory upon the United States.

Mr. Seward has lost a great opportunity. The application of Lord Wharncliffe to allow 17,000*l.*, the proceeds of a bazaar at Liverpool, to be disbursed for the benefit of the Confederate prisoners in the North, would have enabled the American Secretary to write a despatch which would have told upon European opinion. He might have instituted a telling comparison between the treatment of prisoners in the North and in the South; but he preferred to exhibit his petulant temper. All the evidence that has come out shows that the condition of the Confederate prisoners in the Northern prisons is comparatively comfortable. In the work published by the Sanitary Commission there is an accumulation of evidence on the subject. We have already shown how cruel has been the fate of the Federal prisoners in Georgia, according to the testimony of Confederate surgeons, and this is but a tithe of the fearful narratives embodied in the report referred to, and supported by overwhelming evidence.

OUR HOMELESS POOR.

THE season and the weather alike direct our attention to "the homeless poor." It is a thought which makes one's heart ache that in this metropolis alone, the average of men, women and children destitute of settled shelter for the night mounts up to above a thousand. Some of them—a larger proportion, perhaps, than one likes to admit—are the authors of their own misery; but many of them owe it to misfortune. To be penniless and friendless and homeless in London is a frightful ordeal to be exposed to, be the cause whatsoever it may, especially through the long nights of winter—and yet there is no reasonable room for doubt that hundreds are exposed to it who cannot with justice be classed with the idle, the dissolute, or even the improvident. The evil increases. Private charity, even when well organised, finds itself incompetent to deal with it effectually, noble as are, in some instances, its efforts. The Poor Law system, although armed with legal powers, generally fights shy of it. It requires the nicest discrimination to prevent well-meant kindness from fostering the very evil it aims to abolish. And yet, so large a number of houseless poor is a scandal to the metropolis, and every person who dies in the streets from want of food and exposure to the inclemency of the season, reflects deep disgrace upon our institutions.

There is a wonderful propensity in Englishmen to blunder in the organisation of those institutions which have to deal with poverty rather than crime. Take, for instance, the Poor Law Board. One would suppose that the sole business of those who constitute it should be the regulation of the administration of relief to the destitute. Why we should have a distinct department for superintending this work over the whole country, except on the ground of ensuring the efficient discharge of the responsibility, it would perhaps be difficult to show. As an instrument for gradually detaching us from an effete and pernicious system, under which the country was fast going to the dogs, it may have had its use. It may still be needed, perhaps, although it has always struck us as somewhat anomalous that our municipal bodies, to whom is entrusted the oversight and control of paving, sewerage, lighting and watching, might not with equal advantage have undertaken to supervise the administration of relief to the needy. But, say it is not so—admit that a Poor Law Board, with all the separate machinery which works under it, is a necessity, surely it

ought to be exclusively devoted to its work. We do not put our Chief Commissioner of Police into the Cabinet—why should we make a political officer of the President of the Poor Law Board? Why should we employ his secretary as a subordinate Ministerial whipper-in of the House of Commons? Have these gentlemen so little to do in their own official sphere, that it is expedient to burden them with political duties? Why should we restrict our power of choosing such officers within the narrow circle of the House of Commons, nay, within the still narrower limits of a Parliamentary party? Are no special qualifications requisite for a wise supervision of the administration of relief to the destitute? Suppose we had a person at the head of the Poor Law Board as interested in his work, and as duly qualified for it by previous study, as Sir Rowland Hill was in regard to the Post Office, and that he had nothing else to do, might not the legal charity of the nation be better organised than it is, and more thoroughly and systematically looked after? Take this very case of the houseless poor. A law was passed last Session to compel the opening of casual wards in connection with the metropolitan workhouses—a law which in many instances is disregarded and inoperative. Why is not the working of it seen to by some one authorised to enforce it? If the Act is a failure, why was it so constructed that it was sure to prove so? The reply will be found, we surmise, in the fact that the supreme management of pauperism is given to men, not who have most knowledge, experience, tact, and interest in the work, but to satisfy the exigencies of political party, and to trim the balance of our Parliamentary system.

Whether shelter to the homeless poor in this metropolis should be provided for by legal authority or by private charity, we shall not now stay to discuss. At present, the larger proportion of the work is done by the latter, and is done best. Perhaps it will be found impracticable in the long run to make the two move harmoniously. Perhaps our present position and habits, with regard to this matter, render it necessary to arm somebody or other with compulsory powers. Our present object is to insist that the work should be done, not left incompletely done. That it will be, under any system, a work of difficulty, we are not disposed to deny. But have the difficulties ever been fairly, honestly, and perseveringly grappled with, except in isolated, piecemeal, and therefore inadequate ways? Is there no one competent to try his hand upon organising a simple system for the relief of the houseless poor in this metropolis? That there are several men of truly noble nature who have thoroughly investigated the subject in all its bearings, who know the extent and urgency of the want, and the peculiar dangers to be guarded against, we know very well. We are not at all sure, if such men were commissioned by the Crown to inquire and report upon the subject, that they would not be able to point out what needs to be done, and the kind of machinery best adapted to do it. There is abundance of wealth located almost side by side with the most abject and squalid penury, and, so far as we have observed, there is also a growing disposition on the part of those who have the means to communicate to those who have them not. The grand desideratum is to build up suitable and trustworthy machinery to convey the superfluities of the one to the destitution of the other in the right time, the right shape, and the right manner and spirit. The enterprise must be originated by public authority, and carried on under public sanction; but it remains to be considered whether it need be furnished with compulsory legal powers.

The same strain of remark will apply to other matters of the highest social importance. What is this vast metropolis, beyond the walls of the City, but an immense agglomeration of houses and inhabitants, without organisation, without municipal rule, without an authority to which appeal can be made, and preyed upon, almost at discretion, by trading companies? Five or six Manchesters thrown into close contiguity, but without any machinery of local government, would represent London as it is. As to the suburbs, they are even in a more helpless position. The wonder is, not that we get on so badly, but that we get on so well. But, in fact, the social state of the metropolis is a disgrace to the British Government and Legislature. It is due, we suspect, to political causes. It needs the application of a comprehensive, searching, easily-working municipal reform bill. We shall never get it from the present Administration. We doubt if we shall get it before a reform of Parliament. That it must come sooner or later is clear; one can only hope that it will come before some dire catastrophe occurs to demonstrate the necessity of it. For London is growing too unwieldy to be safe. It is left without the ordinary means of self-government, and there-

fore of self-control. Its helplessness constitutes its power of mischief. Ministers look on and suggest nothing, attempt nothing, grapple with nothing. To save themselves trouble and keep their places, would seem to be their principal object. And so, with sublime nonchalance, they leave the housed ungoverned, and the homeless to take their chance.

SPAIN.

THE speech of the Queen of Spain, on opening a new session of the Cortes, is attracting more public attention just now than anything Spanish has done for several years. The reason of it is not far to seek. It is not merely as a royal utterance that it commands notice—nor as a *quasi* manifesto of a Cabinet whose advice the Queen had repudiated, but whom, after unsuccessful efforts to form another Ministry, she was compelled to recall. It is rather because it indicates that the responsible Government of Isabella have had convictions forced upon them by "the inexorable logic of facts" that the nineteenth century is not identical with the sixteenth, and that a position of influence is not to be gained among the nations of Europe by totally disregarding the change which, since the times of the Reformation and the French Revolution, has passed over the ecclesiastical and political ideas which dominate a majority of the peoples of Europe. The Government of Spain has always been essentially the government of Churchmen. They have stood behind the throne, and virtually shaped the policy of the kingdom. It is the Church in Spain which still bars her progress. She has all the raw materials of national greatness—great she has once been, and great she may again become—but not until she has learned to turn a deaf ear to the childish counsels whispered into her ear by ecclesiastical bigotry and ambition.

The present Queen of Spain is devoted in her attachment to the Church, and, inasmuch as it is not necessary, according to certain ecclesiastical judgments, to become moral in order to be religious, her Majesty figures as a saintly woman. She is, in some sense, a constitutional monarch, within limits which would have suited our own Queen Bess; but, unlike her, she chooses to be guided, not by the advice of her recognised statesmen, but by the suggestions of ecclesiastics who have ministered spiritual consolation to her, and crept into her confidence. The Cortes will not tolerate mediæval absurdity, and must therefore be governed by secular statesmen. The Queen does not like modern progress, and therefore falls back upon monastic wisdom; and so it happens that Ministers can seldom do anything which sound statesmanship would recommend, because they would be thwarted by the influences of the *Camarilla*; and the *Camarilla* cannot push their policy to the extreme, lest the Sovereign should be left without responsible advisers. The two powers paralyse one another.

The recent Ministerial crisis at Madrid may be traced to this antagonism, and the Queen's speech is a covert admission by the Court that nineteenth-century ideas have proved too strong for it. Some years ago, under the strong will of Marshal O'Donnell, Spain, during a considerable interval of internal political quiet, began to reap the harvest of prosperity. She felt herself growing strong again, and, proud of her ancient inheritance of fame, she longed to assert for herself a foremost place among the nations of Europe. Unfortunately, she was advised, and, no doubt believed, that honesty is not necessary to national exaltation, and the popular sentiment breathed into her by those who had her confidence and corrupted her soul was "Base is the slave that pays." But when money comes in, if debts are not paid with it, decency requires that some other more necessary form of expenditure be adopted. Morality might require fidelity in the fulfilment of a contract—but ecclesiasticism showed a prior and a much more imperative obligation. Spain was bidden to look back to her ancient pre-eminence, and to mark and reproduce its main characteristics. She won her fame in her struggles with the Moors—she enlarged her dominions by conquering for herself rich colonies—and she sanctified her gains, and incurred her losses, chiefly by making her triumphs subservient to the grandeur of the Church. So, what more feasible plan of reaching supremacy once more, than thus consecrating her new influx of wealth to her own lust of dominion, and the glory of God? Repudiating her pecuniary liabilities, she had revenue to spare. She began with her old foes, picked a quarrel with Morocco, and conducted a successful expedition to the African coast. She intrigued with a traitor to have the island of St. Domingo offered to her, and, with assumed coyness, she accepted the offer. She hastened into a partnership with England and France to wrest satisfaction from Mexico, where she sought to

anticipate the actions of her confederates, and found, when it was too late, that she would not be permitted to resume her dominion there, France having quite other views to carry into effect. She has recently played the hector to Peru, and is in danger of embroiling herself with the whole of the South American Republics. St. Domingo, given to her by the treachery of Santana, refuses to be conquered, and relies, as well she may, upon the insalubrity of her climate, the inaccessibility of her country places, and the obstinacy of her inhabitants, for making the acquisition of it by Spain a protracted and expensive job.

At length such public opinion as there is in Spain has begun to see that dishonesty does not pay, while military and naval expeditions to the other side of the Atlantic, drain the Treasury, and return nothing in glory. A country without credit, under onerous engagements, and with empty coffers, is in an awkward predicament, compelling decisive action of some sort. In this predicament Spain finds herself to be at the present moment. She has spent more than she can afford—no other nation will lend to her—and St. Domingo is, and Peru threatens to become, an exhausting drain upon her resources. Under this stress, it is not to be wondered at the Narvaez Ministry came to the conclusion to pull up smartly before again facing the Cortes. They proposed accordingly to reshape the national policy. The island of St. Domingo was to be given up; friendly negotiations were to settle the differences between Spain and Peru; Italy, perhaps, was to be recognised; and, possibly, repudiated debts might be paid. The Queen, or, at any rate, her back-stair advisers, could not see the necessity for such a revolutionary change. So the Cabinet resigned, and Senor Isturitz was asked to constitute a new Ministry. He declined the ungrateful task. No statesman of reputation could be found to undertake it. At length Narvaez has been commanded to withdraw his resignation, and the Queen's Speech enigmatically represents the awkward condition of the facts, and hints at the necessity of improving the situation. That is the explanation of the notice it has attracted throughout Europe. It illustrates the triumph of constitutional action over occult ecclesiastical influence, and it excites a faint hope that Spain may be returning within the bounds of sobriety, honesty, and common sense.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

SHERMAN'S extraordinary march of 300 miles across the State of Georgia had by the last accounts nearly come to an end. On the 14th of November he started from Atlanta with 50,000 men, over a hundred guns, and a large force of cavalry; on the 12th or 13th of December he was five miles from Savannah, drawn up in line of battle, and confronted by a strong Confederate force. Of the result of any attempt to prevent him reaching his goal, whether at Savannah or Beaufort, we shall probably be informed by the next mail. The details of this extraordinary enterprise have yet to be furnished. Such scraps of information as have come to hand are supplied exclusively by Southern papers; but, meagre as they are, they together give us something like an outline of this remarkable expedition.

When Sherman left Atlanta, he divided his army into two grand divisions, which took with them only a few days' rations, and were instructed in a general order to obtain supplies and forage from the country through which they passed, but to abstain from private pillage. They were to march at the rate of fifteen miles a-day. Slocum's corps proceeded along the direct railway to Augusta, *via* Milledgeville; that of Howard marched south towards Macon, which important town was found to be garrisoned by Georgian militia, and too strong to be attacked by an army marching through the country. Leaving that city on his left, Howard seized Canton Station, where a branch railway goes off in a southeasterly direction to Savannah. Both the Federal corps appear to have crossed the Oconee, the most considerable river on their route, with feeble resistance. They spread themselves over the country for a breadth of twenty miles, destroying all public buildings, arsenals, and mills on their way, tearing up the railroads, burning the depôts and bridges, and carrying off stock, provisions, and able-bodied negroes. The several detachments of Slocum's force concentrated at Milledgeville, the capital of the State, where they stayed three days. It is said in an Augusta paper that "General Slocum gave orders to the citizens along his route to shoot down his stragglers without mercy. One punishment inflicted by some of the Federal generals for plundering was severe whipping." But in spite of these measures, the two columns left a devastated country in their track.

Sherman appears to have felt so secure that he rested four days at Louisville, some thirty miles

from Augusta, and one of the richest districts of Georgia. Having gathered an abundance of supplies and forage, and united his whole force, he marched southward to Millen, a railway station from which the line proceeds north-east to Augusta, and south to Savannah. It was at Waynesboro', north of Millen, that Wheeler's cavalry inflicted some loss on a portion of Sherman's forces, but was obliged to retire before superior numbers. When at Millen it was at the option of the Federal General to advance upon Augusta or Savannah, and the uncertainty of his movements baffled his Confederate foes. There seems no doubt that Augusta was strongly garrisoned, and it is probable that, while in this neighbourhood, Sherman moved slowly in order to prevent the troops in that city from being sent *via* Charleston to the defence of Savannah.

Having filled his forage and provision trains in this productive country, the Federal commander left Millen on the 2nd for Savannah, his flanks being protected by the Savannah river on his left, and the Ogeechee on his right. The distance to be got over through a barren, marshy, and thinly-peopled country, was eighty miles, and was accomplished in eleven days. At least, on the 13th, he was five miles from Savannah. As though by preconcerted arrangement, directly after Sherman had left Millen, General Forster proceeded from Beaufort with a considerable force to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railway, which passes within twenty miles of the Sea Islands; and, though he appears to have been repulsed at Grahamsville, the Pocotaligo bridge, thirty-five miles from Savannah, was destroyed, and the Federals entrenched themselves on the line. By this means, Savannah had become isolated, and reinforcements from Augusta and Charleston would have to encounter resistance on their way. Savannah was, by the last accounts, no longer in telegraphic communication with Richmond.

At this interesting stage of Sherman's expedition authentic information breaks off. Within forty miles of Beaufort, it is probable that Sherman was in communication by means of his scouts with the Federal forces on the coast, which had perhaps been strengthened by Burnside's reinforcements of 20,000 men. He was probably not strong enough to attack Savannah with any hope of immediate success, but it was apparently in his power to form a junction with his friends at Beaufort on the Charleston Railway, prevent any succour from reaching Savannah, and with recruited forces and the aid of the Federal fleet attempt the reduction of that city. With such a base, the Northern gunboats could ascend the river to Augusta, or Charleston might be assailed from the land side. There are detailed reports in one New York paper of an engagement between Sherman's army and a large Confederate force of regulars and militia under Hardee and Cobb at Bloomingdale, some twelve miles from Savannah, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter, and the remnant of their force in danger of capture. But even the *New York World*, in which the story appears, does not vouch for its authenticity, and it may perhaps be credited to the inventive genius of some stockjobber.

We must await the *dénouement* of Sherman's expedition. It is peculiarly one of those military enterprises in violation of all the rules of war, which must be judged solely by the final issue. But thus far the Federals, during a whole month, have not encountered any considerable force in their march of three hundred miles. It is true they did not capture either Macon or Augusta; but there is no evidence to show that this formed part of the original programme. But the whole railway system of Central Georgia has been temporarily, if not permanently, damaged; the resources of the State to carry on the war seriously impaired; and the slavery system everywhere along the line of march has been disorganised. Unless, however, Sherman has, at the end of his journey, succeeded in defeating the Confederates, or seizing Savannah as a new base of operations, his gigantic raid, and the fearful havoc, misery and desolation which it has caused, will nerve the resolution of the South to continue the conflict, and quench in blood and hate that tendency to submission, or pacific negotiation for a return to the Union, which was more manifest in Georgia than in any other seceded State.*

GOING—GOING—GONE.

In an age when disbelief of everything which our forefathers held to be sacred is the most fashionable of all creeds, and wisely to doubt that which from its very essence cannot be designated with the precision of a mathematical calculation seems to be the highest attainment of human wisdom, it does us good to fall

* The Hansa, arrived this morning, brings a report from Charleston that Sherman has captured Savannah and 11,000 prisoners.

back upon a certain grand old Book, and gather a calm, quiet assurance respecting its origin, from its wonderful "words in season" for each and every varying circumstance of man. Do we feel as units, unconnected with, and unattached to, any part of the system of things wherein we move? Our isolation, which may be proudly voluntary, is reproved by the statement, "No man liveth to himself." Are we bound up with others in a close and blessed chain of social responsibilities and domestic joys? We have picture after picture of home life, simple, beautiful, and true, such as may well compel the inquiry as to whether the former days were not after all in some things better than these, or make us question if our boasted civilisation, with all its proprieties and conventionalities, be not a somewhat uncertain good. And while some of the utterances of this grand old Book are like the overture of a musical drama, wherein we catch over and anon the hints of melodies which will be wrought out in sweetest harmony as the performance proceeds, there are others which resemble only a refrain—an echo of that which was beautiful in passing, so beautiful that it haunts us still. Between the opening chords and the closing cadence there will be passages of triumphant rejoicing and of mournful wailing; or rather, to leave the figure and quote the words which are in our mind as we think of the year which is going—going—and will soon be gone, "to everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose under the heaven; a time to be born and a time to die"! Yes, a time when farewells are more natural to our lips than greetings, and we cling tenaciously to the memory which the past bequeaths to us, rather than give a welcome to the unknown good which the future, perchance, may have in store.

Is there any one, as he sits thoughtfully recalling the days, and weeks, and months of a closing year, who fails to remember the difference which the revolution of a few such periods of time has worked upon him? Is it so very long ago to any of us, since a birthday suggested only a very tangible and most acceptable golden increase to our childish stock of riches, and the dying days of a drear December told us of nothing more serious than mistletoe festivities and unlimited mince-pies? The first gray hair never, even in shadow, gleamed among our curly locks which our sisters parted and our mother stooped to kiss; and crow's feet and wrinkles could not by any stretch of imagination have ever anything to do with us. And now, as Christmas comes again, we look round to find that of those with whom we began life—

All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead,
And when I ask, with throbs of pain,
"Ah! when shall they all meet again,
As in the days long since gone by?"
The ancient timepiece makes reply,
For ever—never!
Never—for ever!

That is a recollection which often renders it difficult for us to join very heartily in the uproarious mirth of the present race of juveniles, and whispers to us a gentle reminder that we belong to the generation which is passing, rather than to that which is. We have been often struck with the growing conservatism of most people as they get on in years. We do not mean conservatism in politics or in religion, but in things personal and social. How we all cling to old tasks, old habits, old associations, some of us even to old clothes! How apt we are to throw aside any innovation on these cherished peculiarities, and to put them from us with the remark of David when he rejected Saul's armour, "I cannot go with these, for I have not proved them," as if novelty were of necessity a sin. Not long ago we were standing on the deck of an emigrant vessel, about to take leave, for this world at least, of one whom we had known from our baby days. With little to leave and many to keep in this land where every avenue to wealth seems almost filled to repletion, he had decided on beginning life over again, where moderate talents might have some chance of a moderate competency. Every arrangement that could be made to secure the comfort of his little ones had been thought of—even the last few things which at such a time are lingered over in the doing, because they are known to be the last, were completed, and we stood there side by side to say our long good bye. We tried not to falter as we spoke hopefully about the future which his bright brave boys might reasonably be expected to carve out for themselves; but with a sudden and bitter recollection of all that had to be relinquished, he exclaimed mournfully, "I cannot think of that now—the old is better," and his eye moved restlessly over the few green spots of the mother country which his gaze could reach. Very similar, we fancy, are the feelings of all who have passed their youth as they come again and again to that solemn waiting time, which we usually call seeing the old year out and the new year in. We do not much care to

know what metaphysicians might say on the point, but we rather incline to the belief that the impressions produced upon the mind by pleasure and pain are not exactly what are commonly supposed. Pleasure, we are apt to think, with its thrilling appeals to our susceptibilities, dies speedily away, and requires a quick succession to keep enjoyment alive. Pain, on the contrary, it is held, vibrates on the memory with a vivid acuteness scarcely inferior to its first touch of anguish. But just recall the experience of the year now so nearly gone, or of any former one if you will, and see whether it be so. Is it not a fact, that, while seasons of suffering and sorrow never can be forgotten, yet the exact sensations are now indefinable and obscure? while most of us know what it is to live over again in memory scenes and circumstances that enchanted us, it may be long, long ago, and which still are invested with a living, loving charm, which is well nigh as potent as ever. And so in bidding farewell to a country or friend, or even to a year (and we have often mused on the strange similarity that there is between the burial of a friend and the passing away of a year), it is in the pleasant recollection of our times of enjoyment that we realise the closest bond uniting us to that from which for a time we have to separate. Pain is for the most part endured alone, and the man who has had the deepest baptism of suffering is generally solitary. But pleasure tends to make us social, draws out our most tender and kinder moods, and furnishes our memory with sweet thoughts which will be among the blessings of old age. We never thoroughly know people until we have either made a journey with them or lived under the same roof with them for a while, is a common and true saying. So we may be assumed to know something of the three hundred and sixty-four days which have made up so nearly the Leap-year of 1864. And we let it go from us regretfully. To everybody there is some one special point on which every year of life differs materially from either of its predecessors, or of its possible successors. No two years of any man's life, however calm and equitable the current of his existence may be, exactly repeat each other. In certain salient points the life of one man is of necessity scarcely to be distinguished from that of his fellow-mortal who lives in the next street—"they ate, they drank, they bought, they sold, they planted, they builded." This, or something very like it, is the common lot; and the world has little more to say about the vast majority of those who throng its highways, or do business in its marts of commerce, than that they were born upon such a day, married perhaps upon such another, and died certainly upon a third. And yet, this bare chronicle of facts describes a man only as an item in the body social, and leaves all that constitutes his individuality untouched. He alone could paint in the finer touches which really make up his life. And we venture to think it is just because we are ourselves so conscious of these distinctive differences in the passing years, that we come at length to speak so tenderly of the old year and feel that a half-admitted dread is colouring our anticipations of the new. This year, we know—it has brought to us such and such experiences—revealed to us such and such new phases of our true selves—opened up to us a plain path in one direction, and sternly, yet decisively, shut up another, so that we cannot pass. All this we in a measure comprehend—more clearly, it may be, in the dull days of a December than when the brightness of the summer sun somewhat obscured our vision. But who shall tell us about the coming year? what new capabilities of enjoyment or of endurance will it reveal? through what experiences will it conduct us? and in which world shall we be when December comes again? For ourselves, we are most thankful for seasons such as these, which seem intended to be to a lengthened period of time what Sunday is to the week,—an interval for quiet rest and grave thought, when the past can be reviewed without apprehension and the future can be anticipated with calm, well-grounded confidence. And for all our readers we desire a retrospect of this year, which, while it cannot fail to be humbling, shall supply much cause for very real and earnest thanksgiving, and an ability to receive all that the coming one may have in store, in the full faith "that all things work together for good" to those who like little children are leaning upon a loving Father, and to whom alone it belongs to give unto every one of us in its truest signification "a happy new year."

MURDER AT DERBY.—A bailiff, named James Potter, on Thursday night murdered his wife in her bedroom at Derby. Potter had lately manifested symptoms of a disordered mind, and had been jealous of his wife. The murdered woman was fifty years of age, and the mother of a numerous family.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The China brings advices from New York to Dec. 14th.

THE WAR NEWS.

We have news from General Sherman, through the Richmond papers of the 13th, the substance of which is communicated to Secretary Stanton by General Grant. They state that General Sherman's army was on the 10th within fifteen miles of Savannah, and in their latest despatches announce that he had arrived at a point within less than five miles of it, and was drawn up in line of battle, but had yet made no attack. They say that he was confronted by a large Confederate force, and had yet had no communication with the coast. Sherman has severed the telegraph running from Savannah to Richmond, and the papers of the latter city have to receive their intelligence of his movements from Charleston. The Confederates profess to be in doubt whether he would attack Savannah or move around the city and strike the coast south-east of it. The Confederates believe Savannah to be sufficiently well fortified to repel any attack. Richmond papers previously received at Washington report Sherman at Bloomingdale, fifteen miles from Savannah, on the 10th. On his advance from Louisville, Wheeler, it appears, followed his rear-guard, and in a combat north of Millen, the Confederate captain defeated his opponents, and wounded Kilpatrick, the Federal cavalry leader.

A paragraph in an Augusta paper says that during the progress of Sherman's army "many negroes were enticed away from homes of comfort," and that "families of wealth have not a house servant left, and those who were the most trusted were often the first to leave." These "trusted" chattels somehow failed to see the delights of slavery when they found a chance of getting away from it.

There seems to be no doubt that the Federals held some portion of the Charleston and Savannah Railway, notwithstanding the repulse at Grahamsville. The Pocotaligo bridge, about thirty-five miles from Savannah, was destroyed by the force under Foster and Dahlgren. This is admitted by the *Charleston Mercury*.

No movement of particular importance has yet occurred in the vicinity of Nashville, the cold weather interfering with operations on both sides (says the *Herald* of the 14th). There was some skirmishing yesterday, but apparently without results of consequence. The portion of Hood's rebel army which, under General Lyon, crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river, twenty miles above Fort Donelson, a few days ago, is said to be moving on Hopkinsville, Kentucky. A Nashville letter of the 12th says that Hood's defeat at Franklin was greatly owing to a deficiency of ammunition. A Nashville letter of the 12th says, "Persons from the rebel lines report intense suffering among the rebel troops. All the carpets have been torn up in the neighbourhood and made into blankets."

Murfreesboro' despatches report that Hood had captured two blockhouses, but was repulsed when attacking a third. Forrest made a demonstration against the fort and town, but was repulsed. The Confederate cavalry entered Murfreesboro', and destroyed numerous houses. The railroad south of Murfreesboro' was uninjured, but destroyed for five miles on the north of the town, from Oville Creek to Oville.

General Breckinridge was reported to be at Sparta, Tennessee, with 10,000 men, endeavouring to form a junction with Hood.

Grant had despatched an expedition, consisting of one division of infantry and two brigades of cavalry, under Warren, to destroy the Weldon Railroad as far south as Hicksford, to prevent the Confederates from receiving supplies on the Weldon-road to Stony Creek. Warren destroyed the bridge across the Nottoway River and fifteen miles of railroad. The Confederates were found in force near Hicksford, about forty miles from Petersburg, with strong works on both sides of the Meherrin River. Warren having carried the works on the north side and destroyed the depot, returned to his former position before Petersburg. Considerable excitement prevailed at Memphis. Beauregard is reported to be marching on Fort Pillow. This operation will probably greatly straiten Lee's army, and, indeed, the whole inhabitants of the Virginian cities. A cartage of forty or fifty miles is at this season practically impossible, and hence the sole dependence must now be placed on the Danville line for the transport of men, artillery, stores, and food.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, &c.

The Confederate Congress had passed the resolution regarding the unlawful capture of the Florida.

A bill had been introduced into the Congress sequestrating the property of persons liable to military service who depart from the Confederacy without permission.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Senate vigorously opposing the arming of the slaves, on the ground that as yet no necessity existed for that measure.

In the Senate, on the 6th inst., Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, from the Military Committee to whom was referred the House concurrent resolution proposing a joint committee of the two Houses respecting the exemption of State officers from military service, reported a joint resolution as a substitute therefor. It simply asserted the necessity of all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five

being in the field, and recommended the several States to re-examine the exemption lists. The resolution was rejected, the vote, on division, being yeas, 6; nays, 7.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, protests against President Davis's repeal of all exemptions from military service. Alexander Stephens, the Vice-President, was in Richmond.

Mr. Sparrow, from the Military Committee, had also reported to the Senate a bill authorising the Secretary of War and Lieutenant-General E. Kirby Smith, commanding most of the Mississippi River, to impress all free male negroes between the ages of eighteen and fifty for labour on the defences, bridge-building, repairing roads, and other engineering duty, and to act as cooks, teamsters, &c. Those thus employed are to receive 18 dols. per month and rations and clothing. He will authorise the employment of 40,000 slaves for like duty with the army, providing for the payment of their owners at the same rate. If the owners do not provide the necessary number of slaves voluntarily they are to be impressed. The bill was ordered to be printed.

The Confederate Governor Smith, in his Message to the Virginian Legislature, strongly urges the arming of the slaves. He says:—

Are we able, beyond question, to wage successful war against a power three times our own in numbers, with all Europe from which to recruit and who unhesitatingly put arms in the hands of our own negroes for our destruction? I will not say that under the providence of God we may not be able to triumph; but I do say that we should not, from any mawkish sensibility, refuse any means within our reach which will tend to enable us to work out our deliverance. For my part, standing before God and my country, I do not hesitate to say that I would arm such a portion of our able-bodied slave population as may be necessary, and put them in the field, so as to have them ready for the spring campaign, even if it resulted in the freedom of those thus organised. Will I not employ them to fight the negro force of the enemy—aye, the Yankees themselves—who already boast that they have two hundred thousand of our slaves in arms against us? Can we hesitate, can we doubt, when the question is whether our enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we use them against him, when the question may be between liberty and independence on the one hand, or our subjugation and utter ruin on the other? He then reviews the recent caucuses of Southern Governors, and remarking that slavery is in the last stages of dissolution, he concludes the subject as follows:—

I am aware that a clamour has been raised against the policy of putting negroes into the army, by good and loyal men, because, they say, "the end is not yet; that our army of citizen soldiers is still competent to make good our defence." No one would advocate the policy of thus appropriating our slaves, except as a matter of urgent necessity; but as public opinion is widely divided on this subject, does not common prudence require us to fear that those opposed to this extreme measure may be mistaken? Suppose it should so turn out, how deep would be their responsibility to the country, to freedom and independence everywhere! I know it is the opinion of some of the highest military authorities that the time has come when we should call our slaves to our assistance, and I hold it to be clearly the duty of every citizen, however much he may doubt the wisdom and necessity of the policy, to co-operate in strengthening by every means our armies. I repeat, I know this policy is looked to with anxiety by some of the ablest military men of the age, who believe that it is of the last importance that it should be adopted without delay. I therefore earnestly recommend to the Legislature that they should give this subject early consideration, and enact such measures as their wisdom may approve.

In the Lower House of the South Carolina Legislature, on the 28th ult., Mr. Trescott introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered for consideration, and to be printed:—

That it is the duty, as it has been the effort, of the State of South Carolina to contribute to the utmost of its ability in men, money, and material for the prosecution of a war in which its safety, independence, and its honour are all involved.

That if, in the opinion of those authorised and competent to decide, the employment of slaves in the army for special service as teamsters, &c., will contribute to the military efficiency of the Confederate forces, the State will cheerfully and promptly furnish the quota which may be required, provided that in the discharge of such service the servile status of the negro be maintained.

That this State cannot consent to the proposition by which slaves so employed shall be purchased and declared free by the Confederate Government upon the expiration of their term of service, because the creation of such a class would involve the most delicate and dangerous questions as to the rights of the general Government on subjects belonging to the exclusive control of the individual States; because the proposal of freedom as the highest hope and reward which can be offered to the slave is in itself a declaration that slavery is an inferior condition from which he has the capacity and ought to have the desire to escape; because such a policy is opposed to the steady and consistent domestic legislation of this State for nearly half a century, and because such a plan, if otherwise unobjectionable, confers its privileges unequally and unjustly.

CANADA AND THE STATES.

The St. Albans and Lake Erie raiders have been discharged from custody at Montreal and Toronto, on the ground that the Courts before which they were brought have no jurisdiction in their cases.

Much excitement exists in the cities and towns on the northern frontier in consequence of warnings received by the authorities of signs by the Confederates in Canada to enter and set fire to them. The militia in Detroit have been ordered out by the mayor, and nightly patrol the streets.

The *Toronto Globe* states that the Canadian authorities had been informed that a regiment of Confederate troops had been detailed and temporarily disbanded, with orders to proceed singly to Canada,

there to reunite for incursions into the Federal States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Seward has directed Minister Adams to refuse permission for the distribution among the Confederate prisoners in the North of the £7,000 raised by the Liverpool bazaar. He states that the American people will be likely to reflect that the sum is insidiously tendered in the name of humanity, and constitutes no large portion of the profits which its contributors may be justly supposed to have derived from the insurgents, by exchanging their arms and munitions of war for the coveted productions of immoral and enervating slave labour. Nor will any portion of the American people be disposed to regard the sum so ostentatiously offered for the relief of captured insurgents as a too generous equivalent for the devastation and a dissolution which a civil war, promoted and protracted by British subjects, has spread throughout the States, which before were eminently prosperous and happy.

The blockade-runners Vixen, Mail, and General Armstrong have been captured.

The Confederates are said to have completed a formidable ram similar to the Tennessee, in the Alabama river, and to have brought the vessel down to Mobile.

It is reported that a regular exchange of prisoners will henceforth proceed between the Federal and Confederate authorities, all difficulties in relation thereto having been removed.

The Confederates are said to have reoccupied Atlanta in strong force.

The Confederate General Beale, previously a prisoner of war, had been released from Fort Warren to take charge of the supplies furnished by his Government for the Confederate prisoners in the North. General Paine had been appointed by the Washington Government for similar duties in the South.

A bill establishing a uniform bankruptcy law, to take effect from June 1, 1865, had passed the House of Representatives.

It seems that the new Confederate cruiser, the Shenandoah, late the Sea King, was not wrecked on the African coast. She appears to be doing her best to imitate the Alabama and the Florida. She had made several captures of American vessels on the coast of South America. A Captain Wardell is in command; and the vessel is said to mount eight guns.

THE SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

The reports of the various Secretaries issued at the opening of Congress at Washington are always full of interesting matter. That of Mr. Stanton, the Secretary for War, has not yet been issued. We borrow from the *Spectator* a condensed summary of the reports of Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Welles:—

Mr. Fessenden's report is, on the whole, more favourable to the Northern finance than was expected. With regard to the past year ended 30th June, 1863, the receipts have been far above the estimates, and the estimates for the current year ended 30th June, 1864, show—if we reckon five dollars to the pound sterling, which is of course now not true, but may be fairly assumed at least as a measure of the power of the country to bear taxation—that the North will raise this year 80,000,000 sterling by taxation alone and without loans. For the year ended 30th June, 1863, the account shows:—

REVENUE WITHOUT LOANS.		
	Estimates.	Actual.
Customs	£14,512,000	£20,463,000
Lands	87,000	117,000
Internal Revenue...	15,518,000	21,948,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,328,000	9,502,000
Direct Tax.....	—	95,000
	£31,445,000	£52,125,000

In other words, the North raised without loans a revenue of 21,000,000 sterling more than was estimated at the beginning of the year. Part of this is due, no doubt, to an increase of revenue duties, though Mr. Fessenden admits that they have recently done more to decrease importation than to increase revenue, and partly to the "miscellaneous" revenue, which was swelled much beyond what can be expected again. But still the increase of yield in "internal revenue," which includes income-tax, was very great. In the same year Mr. Fessenden raised by loans 123,613,000, also above the estimate by 5,000,000 sterling, so that the total revenue raised in the year was upwards of 175,000,000 sterling. The expenditure was also much below the estimate, which shows how vague hitherto have been the estimates formed a year beforehand. In the year ended last June the expenditure was as follows:—

Civil Service	£551,000
Pensions and Indians	1,503,000
War	138,158,000
Navy	17,146,000
Interest on Debt	10,757,000
	£168,095,000

The result of the year, therefore, was roughly (say) that two-sevenths of the revenue were raised by taxation, and five-sevenths by loans, and that there remained a surplus over expenditure of seven millions sterling.

For the current year Mr. Fessenden estimates upon the basis of the first quarter expired in September. He believes the receipts from taxation will be 72,000,000, without his proposed changes in legislation, from which he hopes to gain 10,000,000 more, or in all 82,000,000, while he estimates his year's expenditure at 179,146,000, leaving some 100,000,000 to be provided by loans. He hopes therefore to raise some four-ninths of the current year's revenue by taxation and five-ninths by loans.

Mr. Fessenden tells us that the total amount of the currency proper, that is, notes that do not bear interest, is 400,000,000 dollars, with a reserve of fifty millions more which may be issued at special times—say in all ninety millions sterling. There are besides some interest-bearing notes some 210,000,000 dollars (or say 42,000,000), some of which he thinks are partially used as currency, but this can scarcely be so to any extent. The paper currency of the North may perhaps be said

to amount to a hundred millions sterling in nominal value.

The report of the Secretary to the Navy is also one of great interest. He dwells at length on the difficulty of adequately blockading Wilmington or the mouths of Cape Fear River, the two mouths being forty miles apart, and the water shoaly, which will prevent its capture, he says, until the army can co-operate with the navy. Fifty steamers have been employed in this blockade, and Mr. Welles says they have captured 65 vessels, valued at 13,000,000 dollars, or 2,600,000, during the year. The whole navy consists of 671 ships of 510,396 tons, and carrying 4,613 guns, of which 71 are iron-clads. Since March, 1861, 141 steamers and 62 iron-clads have been constructed. The actual increase in the last year, deducting losses, has been 83 vessels, carrying 167 guns, and having a total tonnage of 42,429 tons; the deducted loss during the year has been 26 vessels, holding 146 guns, and containing a tonnage of 13,084 tons. Since March, 1861, the tonnage of the navy has been very nearly doubled, the number of guns has been increased more than one-third, and 62 out of the 71 iron-clads constructed, in other words, all the real power of the navy, has been since added. The largest iron-clads are 4,000-ton vessels with 14 guns each.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The army correspondent of the *Columbia Circulator*, writing from the entrenchments around Richmond, under date of November 16, furnishes an interesting letter. He thus describes the daily scenes in the streets of the Confederate capital:—

Day breaks, and hungry thousands are making their way to the well-filled markets. Later the stores open their sleepy lids, and every window displays tempting goods that tell a story of busy enterprise and broken blockades. The restaurants, of which there are scores, kept in a style of magnificent abundance, hang out their venison, birds, and turtle, and expose long shelves freighted with the choicest liquors that tempt the bon vivant to certain financial ruin. The hotels and boarding-houses pour forth their living contents, and by 9 o'clock Main-street and its tributaries begin to witness the grand processional movement which continues through the day. Ladies and clerks are wending their way to their several posts of duty, men with official business plainly written on their faces are hurrying in the direction of the departments; mothers, wives, and sisters applying for the details or furlough of some loved one, or perhaps eager to learn the fate of a missing husband, son, or brother, are also there; officers galloping from the front to bring reports to the head-quarters in town; quartermasters, with their accustomed energy, are looking up the day's supplies; soldiers from camp on a few hours' leave of absence begin to arrive; men on crutches hobbling forth from hospitable roofs to breathe the fresh air; the fair sex, attired with a richness and elegance, and in raiment that you will see nowhere else in the Confederacy, add to the attractions of the street; and thus, gathering its contributions from a thousand channels, the population out of doors grows and diversifies until you find yourself plunged into one of those cosmopolitan ground swells that exist only in the great cities of the world. By noon the tide is at its flood, and you may elbow the best and the worst, the highest and the lowest, the greatest and the meanest people in the land. Night comes, and the lights flash merrily from a thousand parlours, where reign peace, pleasure, and content. Hospitality abounds, and with graceful hand the good citizens dispense its rites, not more among themselves than upon the passing stranger, whose only claim may be that he is a soldier. The transient visitor has offered to him the temptations of the theatre and concert-room, while a score of hells are ready to engulf those whose baser tastes best fit them for their enjoyments.

The writer dates his letter from the head-quarters of a Confederate general—a deserted negro hut, where a single apartment, divided by a strip of canvas, serves the purpose of offices, chamber, and dining-room.

Just in our front is the continuation of the outer line of entrenchments which encompass Richmond, and now hold the enemy at bay. A few hundred yards distant gleam the fires along our picket line, and a corresponding row of lights beyond mark the presence of a Yankee division. The woods have been levelled for miles, and the ground covered with an abatis that has been already unsuccessfully explored by the Federals. Across this space occasional glimpses are afforded of the entrenchments of the enemy, but for several days no demonstration has been made by them which indicates vigorous life. Still we know they are there. Our men are rapidly getting into winter quarters, building walls, putting up log huts with thatched roofs, and preparing for the inclemency of the season. The most interesting portion of the entire line is around Petersburg, where the two armies have dug and dug until the entire face of the country between them resembles a labyrinth, which to the uninitiated has neither beginning nor end. Necessity, the mother of invention, has taught our men how to protect themselves, and you will find them burrowing like squirrels under ground. They live in caves, holes, chambers, ingeniously constructed, with bunks and fireplaces, and in a word, except in time of action, are completely sheltered. Sharpshooting, the pest of a soldier's life in the trenches, continues incessantly; but beyond thirty or forty men daily killed or wounded along the lines—men only missed by the loved ones of the home circle—all is quiet.

The *Morning Star* publishes a letter, addressed to a member of Parliament, by a British field-officer in active service who has recently visited the army of the Potomac. At Washington he visited the Lincoln Hospital, constructed for 2,500 patients. The arrangements were strikingly complete.

The meals are conveyed to the several wards on heaters, running on rails. The washing is by steam, and the drying by centrifugal motion. Sisters of Charity reside in the hospital, attending the sick, and especially overlooking the cooking, &c.

At head-quarters he was cordially received by General Grant.

The general is taciturn, which gives the cue to his party. He must certainly have enough on his mind to occupy his thoughts, though he does not show any signs of wear. In person he bears a very strong likeness to the late Lord Charles Wellesley, with whom I was per-

sonally acquainted. Indeed, on coming out of my tent next morning and seeing the general standing, cigar in mouth, in front of his, so striking was this resemblance in countenance, figure, and appearance, that had I not known that the second son of the Duke of Wellington is no longer living, I could have almost sworn he stood before me. General Grant is about forty-two years of age, and was regularly educated for the service at West Point, but finding promotion slow, he quitted the army, and had been for five years engaged in private pursuits when the civil war broke out. After dinner he took me to his tent, gave me a cigar, and chatted freely. Here I had an opportunity of witnessing the display of his very remarkable facility for the despatch of business, which alone could prevent a person in his position from being overwhelmed. We were incessantly interrupted by messengers bringing letters, messages, &c. Without being in the least disconcerted, he at once attended to the matter before him, wrote the necessary instructions, and then resumed his conversation.

The writer went next day to see the lines opposite Petersburg, and went by train to General Meade's headquarters. The country is very wooded, though trees have been freely cut down.

It is a marvel to me how troops move at all in this thickly-wooded country. It is impossible to employ artillery; and cavalry are useless in any mass, serving merely as scouts, foraging parties, &c. Then the danger to the mounted officers from the ambuscades to which they are exposed, and the deadly character of the *armée de précision* now in use is so great, that it is wonderful how any of them escape.

The writer thinks the men are not troubled with much drill. The divisional hospital was clean and comfortably arranged.

The health of the army was said to be excellent, and certainly nothing could be more delightful than the climate during the time of my visit. But I suspect there is another cause to account for this satisfactory sanitary report. I was given to understand that the men get no spirits whatever, either directly from Government or by purchase from sutlers, and that consequently the conduct of the army was very good. This, although convenient for commanding officers, struck me as a specimen of high-handed discipline which we should never dream of enforcing towards our troops. So rigidly is the rule carried out here that I was told that if a sutler is detected selling spirits all his goods are forfeited.

The officer visited General Butler's headquarters at Bermuda Hundred, who was absent at New York, and he saw Dutch Gap Canal:—

The interior of the cutting was in such a state of forwardness that it seemed to me as if a week would complete the work, and it was rumoured that General Grant was only waiting till the required gunboats were ready to act with the assaulting force. I saw none but coloured troops in or near the Gap. These men relieve the white troops from fatigue duties and other work which is distasteful, and thus render the volunteer soldier's life comparatively comfortable. I understand the engineers propose to blow out the end of the Gap whenever the time comes to use the canal. If so, I shall not be surprised if so much of the earth is blown from the sides into the channel as to choke it, and thus prevent its immediate or early use. However, it is possible that this idea of a grand *feu d'artifice* and consequent blaze and shaking may be abandoned.

About six miles and a quarter from Richmond is Fort Harrison, a strong earthen fort taken by the Federals, which the writer visited. Some two miles and a-half from Aiken's Landing is a crow's nest on a hill. The day was wonderfully clear, and with his own race-glass he saw the steeples of Richmond and the fleet in the James. The officer thinks that Grant expects by the long lines he occupies to wear Lee's army out without much fighting.

He can obtain as many men as he requires. Indeed, I consider the facility of getting men has caused these armies to be too large to move about or work expeditiously, and then the system of entrenching makes them reluctant to break up "a home."

The writer can only think of the Americans in the future as a military nation, but was everywhere told that all the young generals would return to their former pursuits when the war was over—for they were "a peculiar people." In conclusion he says:—

I have travelled upwards of 3,000 miles in the Federal States, and saw very little to remind me that the country was involved in war, and certainly nothing indicative of suffering or exhaustion. I saw the return of some 100-days regiments, a force most admirably planned for spending money uselessly, enriching clothiers, and unsettling young men. They are very unfavourably regarded by the regular army at the front. I have come to the conclusion that the resources of the Federals, both as regards men and money, are practically inexhaustible. And so great is the advantage they possess in their navy and in the monopoly of water transportation, that it will in no way detract from the pluck and endurance displayed by the Confederates whenever they do agree to terms. Lee, in particular, has displayed the very highest order of generalship, and, making every allowance for the assistance he has derived from a thorough knowledge of the country, and from the facility with which earthworks, the marked feature of this war, are now improvised, the length of time he has held the Federals at bay in Virginia will for ever redound to the credit of his military genius.

FRANCE.

By Imperial decree the Emperor's Cabinet is thus composed:—M. F. Pietri, formerly *attaché* to the private secretary, is named private secretary, M. Conti, privy councillor, chief of the Cabinet, and M. Salacé, sub chief. M. Pietri and M. Conti have entered on their respective duties.

It is said to be doubtful whether the Emperor will make any speech at the New Year's reception.

La France asserts that General Fremont will be appointed United States Minister at Paris, in place of the late Mr. Dayton.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Sunderland, in which he says:—

The Emperor's Government is particularly sensible of the cordial reception given in October last by the authorities and population of Sunderland to the commander and crew of the *Danae*. Such manifestations cannot but strengthen the bonds of friendship which so happily unite France and England, and contribute to the development of friendly relations.

The French journals, commenting upon the new Encyclical document, observe that if any doubts existed before as to the impossibility of the political reconciliation of the Papacy with Italy, this removes them. "The Pope himself has pronounced," says the *Nord*, "as formally as possible, the condemnation of the maintenance of his political power." The *Siecle* observes that those defenders of the Holy See who cherished, and wished others to cherish, the idea of a compromise between Italy and the Court of Rome, are henceforth condemned to silence unless they would be rebels to the Pope-King. "The Holy See," the *Temps* says, "has condemned in mass and in detail all that modern society has done and thought since the middle ages; and those who will be most astonished are the Catholics themselves." The *Débats*, while postponing any elaborate criticism upon the Encyclical, says that the extracts it has seen contain the strangest things and maxims, the most opposed not only to the public law, but to the ecclesiastical law of all modern nations, whether Catholic or not.

ITALY.

The King has issued a decree, ordering, as a measure of public utility, the occupation of the convents, seminaries, and other establishments in Florence necessary for the service of the State.

Cardinal Andrea, a refugee at Naples, has paid a visit to Prince Humbert. His Eminence was received with the honours due to his rank.

In another Encyclical Letter the Pope grants a jubilee of one month, to be celebrated in 1865.

SPAIN.

The Cortes were opened on the 22nd. The Queen's Speech states that the relations of Spain with foreign Powers remain satisfactory, except with Peru, "the Government of which State will finally be convinced that justice is on our side." Her Majesty then expresses a hope that a perfect understanding will be arrived at without any stain upon the national honour. The Queen proceeds to state that the official communication of the Archduke Maximilian's accession to the Mexican Throne is the commencement of a new era in the political relations between Spain and Mexico, hitherto unfortunately interrupted. "The South American republics will see that the sympathy of Spain has no admixture of ambitious projects." The Queen continues:—

The Italian question is still pending, and the revolutionary movement which has been going on in that country has given rise to fresh diplomatic combinations. As soon as affairs are finally settled my Government will take this question into consideration in the manner dictated by prudence, without, however, failing in the respect and filial love which Spain as a Catholic nation professes for the Common Father of the Faithful.

The Speech, in conclusion, announces the introduction of bills relative to financial questions and modifications in the present legislation affecting credit societies. A bill on the press law, in harmony with the Constitution, will also be brought forward. No allusion is made to San Domingo.

GERMANY.

The conference at Bamberg between Herr von der Pfordten, the Bavarian Minister, and Baron von Beust, which has just taken place, had reference to a scheme for dividing Germany into three Powers—Austria, Prussia, and the Middle States. This plan was agreed upon in principle.

It is now stated that the Elector of Hesse is positively regarded by his family as well as his subjects as one whose mental condition requires that he should be placed under some restraint. The signatories of the Electoral House are said to be preparing measures for an appeal to the Federal Diet to declare the unhappy Prince incapable of ruling, and to provide for the government of the country by means of a Regency. The Prince Frederick of Hesse, heir-presumptive, is spoken of as the probable Regent.

On the 22nd, after a long and animated debate, the Diet of Hesse Cassel resolved, by 25 against 17 votes, that a committee should report on the question whether the Ministry should be accused by the Diet of having violated the Constitution of the country.

At Berlin, on the 23rd, judgment was delivered in the cases of the Polish prisoners indicted for high treason. The majority of the accused were acquitted. The remainder were found guilty, under Paragraph 66 of the Criminal Code, of acts tending to the commission of high treason. Extenuating circumstances were, however, admitted. Neither sentence of death nor of imprisonment with hard labour was passed upon any of the prisoners in court. In several cases the public prosecutor reserved the right of preferring special charges.

The German journals continue to dwell on the project formed, as they state, by Bavaria, of assembling at Munich a conference of the secondary States. A letter from Munich, addressed to the *Botschafter* of Vienna, speaks of an autograph letter which the King of Bavaria had addressed to the King of Hanover, requesting his adhesion to this conference, the object of which is to counterbalance the influence of Austria and Prussia in the settlement of the question relative to the succession of the Duchies. It appears that the

King of Hanover has made a reply favourable to the project of the King of Bavaria. According to rumours current at Munich, the Bavarian Government has assumed an energetic and decided attitude on behalf of the national cause, and the secondary States are all disposed to support each other. The same writer mentions a letter which the King of Saxony has addressed to the King of Bavaria, congratulating him on the position which he has adopted in the crisis through which the Germanic Confederation is now passing.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the Saxon, which arrived at Plymouth on Friday, we have intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 20th of November. It is of considerable importance, as indicating the probability of another war with the natives. Certain lands in the Free State have been claimed by the Government of that State, and the claim has been resisted by the native Basutos. Governor Wodehouse has decided in favour of the State claims, and a summons has been sent to the Basutos to clear out. The lands in question are well situated and fertile, and portions of them have been under cultivation by the Basutos for years. Mosheesh, the native leader, returned a civil reply to the message, but the natives are said to be greatly irritated, and war is apprehended. Trade was brisk at the Cape.

INDIA.

The effects of the storm wave which flooded the country to the south of Calcutta are now being felt in the shape of a pestilential fever, which has been fatal in many instances to Europeans, but the natives are the great sufferers. Great devastation has been caused to life and property by storms and inundations on the Madras coast.

Sir Hugh Ross met with a severe accident at Meerut on the 20th ult., when out hunting. In attempting to leap a stiff wall, his horse struck the top of the bank and turned a complete somersault, falling on his Excellency. Sir Hugh has broken one of his ribs, but it is hoped that nothing more serious has occurred.

A telegram to the *Englishman* states that Sir Jung Bahadur has been arrested by the King's party at Katmandoo.

The state of affairs in Afghanistan is still very unsettled, and there seems more than a probability that there will be strife and bloodshed between the Ameer and the partisans of his brother, Afzul Khan.

JAPAN.

The Paris papers publish news from Japan, stating that the treaty between the European Powers and the Tycoon in reference to the Prince of Nagato stipulates that an indemnity be paid of 18,000,000*fr.*, and that a port of the Inland Sea be opened for trade.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Emperor Napoleon has just decided that the heart of Voltaire shall be placed in the Imperial Library.

The planters in Maryland offer to pay their slaves from 60 dols. to 100 dols. per annum. It is said that Government will see that no niggers will be permitted to work unless they wish to.—*New York paper*.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE.—The Committee of Finance of the Austrian Reichsrath have arrived at the conclusion that the real deficit on the year is 7,700,000*fr.* They adhere nevertheless to the Protectionist system, which the Hungarians, it is said, are eager to shake off.

The Western Australian expedition to explore the country beyond Shark's Bay has returned, and reports the discovery of some five millions of acres of splendid land, well grassed and timbered, with plenty of wild fruit, grapes in particular, and good vegetables.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI.—We have been informed that a treaty of amity, commerce, navigation, and extradition, has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Hayti. The treaty bears date the 3rd of November, and the exchange of the ratifications is to take place before the 3rd of next May.—*Morning Star*.

The King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders have returned to Brussels from the Royal château in the Forest of Ardenne. During the time the King passed there he was most arduous in pursuit of sport, and, besides four wild boars, brought down a great number of roebucks, foxes, hares, and other denizens of the forest.

MR. JOHN FAIRBAIRN, formerly editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* of Capetown, died rather suddenly, on the 3rd October, aged seventy years. Mr. Fairbairn was for many years the leader of the Nonconformist party at the Cape, and will be remembered by many people in England as the man who fought for and won the liberty of the press in 1824, and who likewise in 1849 was the chief instrument in preventing the colony from becoming a penal settlement.

THE "PERMISSIVE" LAW.—A Canadian paper states that the municipal council of the township of Binbrook has passed a bye-law under Mr. Dunkin's Temperance Act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of that township. Such a measure has been proposed in several other parts of the country, but defeated on a vote being taken. This is supposed to be the first case in which the act has been adopted.

FACTORY CHILDREN IN FRANCE.—M. Dolfus, the well-known manufacturer of Mulhausen, being struck with the heavy rate of mortality among the infant children of women working in his factory, some time back introduced a regulation allowing women during

their confinement six weeks' leave of absence, without any suspension of wages, in order that they might afford to their infants the necessary attention. The experiment has been highly successful, as the mortality at once fell from 36 to 25 per cent. The loss to the factory during the year from this liberal measure has been 8,000*l*. Several other manufacturers of the same town have followed M. Dolfus' example.

NEGRO SALES AT RICHMOND.—The two following advertisements, announcing the sale of negroes by auction, are cut from the *Richmond Whig*:—"Auction Sales.—This day. Sale of negroes, crop, stock, and plantation utensils. At public auction, will be sold Monday, November 14, 1864, at Ward's Fork, two miles from Charlotte Court House, 88 negroes, including some good mechanics, 70 sheep, 61 hogs, 25 head cattle, 11 horses and mules, 30 stacks of oats, 17 stacks fodder, about 250 barrels corn, plantation utensils, kitchen furniture, one carriage and buggy. Terms.—Credit of six months, except for all sums of 100 *dols*. and less, purchasers giving bond with approved security.—Richard V. Gaines, Robert H. Gaines, Executors of R. J. Gaines deceased." "20 Negroes at Auction. I will sell at auction this morning 20 likely negroes. S. N. Davis and Co., Odd Fellows' Hall."

MR. WATKIN, M.P., ON WORK AND WORKMEN.

At the meeting of the Stockport Mechanics' Institution, on Tuesday, Mr. Watkin, the member for the borough, observed:—He recollected the time when, in his early days, almost he feared a generation ago, it was thought, in circles in which he had occasionally to move, that when those belonging to middle-class families came home with begrimed faces, dirty hands, and linted jackets, they were not exactly of the proper sort to associate with people who considered labour was not very respectable, if it was not dishonourable. All that was gone. They could not go anywhere but they found the idler, or one who would not knuckle down to a fair share of the world's work, treated by all classes with the disrespect that formerly was accorded to those who chose to devote themselves to honest labour. In a mechanical establishment with which he had something to do, not many miles from that place, he had seen the second son of one of the kindest and ablest members of the House of Peers, resident in Cheshire, working at the same bench with two or three others, one the son of an eminent clergyman, and the other connected with some of the most respectable middle-class families in that county. In the same establishment might be seen his (Mr. Watkin's) son, in white jacket, hammer and chisel in hand, doing, he hoped, his fair share of labour. All these were happy changes. Work had become respectable. It was an old phrase that we owed to some of our clerical predecessors, who had been looked upon at various times as somewhat superstitious, *laborare est orare*, which had been rendered by Carlyle into "Work is worship." Work was so respectable, that it was on the road of becoming more respectable still. What was this English work? He had travelled about a good deal in different parts of the world. In some places he had seen one of our glorious steamers with her steam up and sails set, dashing through the waves, bearing her living freight and freight of value from one portion of the globe to another. Telegraph wires in distant countries had been forged, rolled, and strained by English hands. Men must have hearts of adamant who could avoid feeling proud of a people who had constructed all those things by their daily patient labour, and proud of the country where all those men were gradually acquiring their proper place—and who saw those demonstrations and wonders of England's labour, without coming home and wishing that everything that could be done should be done to place the men who made and did all things, socially and politically in what he thought was their proper position. He dared not speak there that night on politics; but he might intrude a political observation without the Mayor calling him to order: it was this—he would really like, when he saw all those schools of education in their varying forms, mechanics' institutions, and schools of every description, mutual improvement classes and the like, to see attached to our political machine some claim by which the intellectual progress of the working man should entitle him to take part in making the laws which every man is called upon to honour. (Applause.)

Miscellaneous News.

GREAT DOMESTIC CALAMITY.—During the short space of one week, Mr. Freeman, the proprietor of this journal, has been robbed by death of three of his children, aged respectively six, four, and three years of age. This event is the more harrowing from the cause to which it must be assigned. Not quite three months since, Mr. Freeman moved into a new abode at Twickenham. The system of drainage has been proved to be so defective, that in one pint of water, pumped from the well by which the house is supplied, the analyst of the Royal College of Chemistry, in Oxford-street, found enough decomposed organic matter to account for the catastrophe. Mr. Freeman's children, in short, have been literally poisoned. Other members of the family are still suffering from this dreadful state of things; and it is to be greatly feared that the full weight of this calamity has not yet been realised.—*Christian Times*.

THE PRISONERS IN AMERICA.—Lord Wharncliffe has addressed a letter to the *Times* in reply to Mr. Seward's letter refusing leave to distribute aid to the prisoners of war confined in the Northern States. Lord Wharncliffe gives us to understand that the captured Confederates are very shamefully neglected by their captors, and quotes a letter printed in the Northern papers to prove it. The letter certainly describes a very terrible state of affairs—almost as bad as that which the official reports of the Confederate surgeons show to exist in Southern prisons; but as Lord Wharncliffe keeps to himself the name of the correspondent, and the designation of the prison described, one is not at once disposed to receive the evidence as conclusive. If his lordship hopes to convict the Federal Government of gross inhumanity upon such testimony as this, he must have a perfect reliance upon the temper of his jury.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—A sad sense of bereavement has been induced in Pembrokeshire in consequence of the death, under somewhat sudden and indeed very remarkable circumstances, of the Rev. Hugh Hughes, more generally known as Tegal. The reverend divine held a very eminent position among the Dissenting ministers of Wales, and he was not more distinguished for his piety and simplicity of life than for the nervous power and eloquence with which his pulpit discourses were commonly clothed. On the Sunday he preached a discourse having significant reference to the uncertainty of life, for which he chose as the text the remarkable declaration of Scripture, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." He was explaining the passage, and applying it with fervour and power, when he was observed suddenly to stagger and fall. Those present rushed around him and raised him up, when it was found that he had been seized with paralysis, of which some time previously he had had an attack, although not of a character sufficiently severe to compel him to entirely cease from his pastoral and pulpit labours. He was carried to his residence in a state of stupor, and never spoke afterwards. Every attention was paid to him, but his malady was beyond the reach of human skill, and on Friday it became known amongst his many admirers that he had breathed his last during the previous night.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

THE MUTILATION OF JOHN BUNYAN'S TOMB.—Mr. A. Leech writes to the *Times*:—"A veneration for the memories of great men led me to visit the newly-erected monument of John Bunyan in Bunhill-fields, to which I was escorted by three ragged urchins whom I, at first, thought were custodians of the sacred spot. Arriving at the tomb, one of the urchins, notwithstanding my remonstrances, clambered up to the recumbent statue of 'the most immortal of dreamers,' and pointed out a mutilation of the face, which he said had been done 'a goodish while ago,' while his companions disposed themselves around the tomb in anything but a reverential manner. Upon closer inspection I found that the face of the statue had indeed been mutilated, parts of the nose and mouth being completely gone, evidently the result of ruthless violence. Several of the spear-heads surmounting the railing were also wrenched off. This unhallowed desecration of Bunyan's tomb in a neighbourhood so full of sacred associations struck me as being peculiarly painful. Something ought surely to be done in order to stop this sad mutilation of so interesting a monument, which has only recently been restored by public subscription. The tombs in Kensal-green and Highgate cemeteries are never injured. The custodians of Bunhill-fields ought, for their own credit's sake, and for the satisfaction of the public, to prevent this desecration, and especially the wilful mutilation of the tomb of John Bunyan."

THE ART OF DOING THE DAVENPORT TRICK.—Mr. H. Bernard, in a letter to the *Daily News*, in reply to Dr. Nicholas, gives the following solution of the Davenport rope-tying mystery:—"The secret principally consists in the knot by which the hands of the operators are secured. This knot in its best form is a double slip knot, through which the hands are passed, and the ends drawn as tight as required by a kind of monkey-like process, which process the Davenports certainly deserve the credit of inventing. And here I must attempt the difficult task of describing to the uninitiated the formation of this knot. The method of using it will be sufficiently obvious. The rope should be of a firm smooth quality, about five or six yards long. Take it by the left hand in the centre, holding it between the left thumb and forefinger perpendicularly before you. Take hold with the right hand of the upper end of the rope, about a foot above where you are holding with the left hand; bring the two thumbs together, placing the portion of rope in the right hand behind the portion already under the left thumb; this will make a loop about four inches diameter, leaning on the left hand side of the first end of the rope, which is still hanging straight before you; then pass the second end over the thumb and through the loop, and pull the end through; then pass the right hand about six inches along the second end, and double it into a loop, and pass the double portion held in the right hand under the portion covering the left thumb, in the direction of the loop already formed in the left hand, letting the second end hang down in the centre by the side of the first end; pull tight the two side portions of the loops, and the knot is complete. You will then have two loops large enough to pass the hands through, and the two long ends which will slip freely to and fro when you hold the knot. If you put one of these loops over your left wrist, and pull the corresponding end with the right hand, you will find you can draw it tight enough to stop all circulation, if you choose to do so. There are several other knots

which may be used, but this one is sufficient for exemplification. To return to the Davenport. When the lights are extinguished, the operator first of all makes the knot, he then passes one of the ends of the rope through each of the holes in the seat, or through the carved back of a chair. He then knots the two ends together, a few inches underneath. This is apparently to prevent the operator rising from the seat, but it also enables him to get a straight even pull on both loops. He then seats himself, the cords are tied tight round the ankles, then brought up to the knees, securely fastened round them, and the ends fastened anywhere, it does not matter where, so that they cannot be reached by the mouth. The operator then thrusts his hands into the loops, extends his legs an inch or two, the knot is drawn tight, the lights are called for, and Mr. Davenport is found, not only apparently, but really tightly bound, so much so, that if you were to reverse the position of Mr. Davenport, and suspend him with his head downwards, he could not release himself, even were he to endeavour to do so. But place the gentleman in his normal position, extinguish the lights, and in the twinkling of an eye the legs are relaxed, the loops are slackened, the hands withdrawn, and Mr. Davenport is free to wave guitars, to play tambourines, to take off his coat, to touch anybody he can reach, to strike objectionable committee-men sharply on the head, and, in fact, to do everything that the spiritual agency or the new physical force is supposed to do for him."

JAMAICA COTTON COMPANY.—At a meeting of the proprietors of this company held last Friday week, Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., in the chair, the report of the directors was read by Mr. S. Bourne, one of the secretaries, in which it was stated that the hope which was expressed at their last annual meeting, that an early crop of cotton might enable them to meet and declare a dividend in the spring, had not been fulfilled. The report reviewed the progress of the business of the company, stating that in February, 1862, the first call was made on the shareholders, and on the 2nd of December of the same year cotton had been accounted for in the first balance-sheet to the amount of 185*l*. 6*s*. 2*d*.; in the second year the amount was increased to 810*l*. 6*s*. 2*d*., and 110*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*. sold, but not paid for; and in this third year the amount actually realised is 2,429*l*. 7*s*. 1*d*.; that is, nearly three times the amount of the previous year. Since the last crop was gathered in all the fields have been weeded and supplied, and carefully and systematically pruned under the direction of a skilful and experienced gardener, whom Mr. Bourne, jun., took out with him in January last, and there is reason to hope for a proportionate increase this year. Under such circumstances, the directors submitted to the shareholders that five per cent. per annum interest might be paid for the past year. After some discussion, it was agreed, upon the recommendation of the chairman, that it would be inexpedient to diminish the balance in the bankers' hands for the payment of interest, when the actual profits realised were not sufficient to justify it. The utmost confidence was expressed in the management, and the shareholders unanimously adopted the report, with the exception of the recommendation to declare a dividend of five per cent, which it was agreed to defer till the June meeting.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RAILWAY PASSENGERS AND GUARDS.—The railway companies have been given to understand that they must adopt some means to establish a communication between passengers and the guards of trains, or the Government itself will prescribe a method for effecting that object. A committee of railway managers has been formed, and they have received plans from upwards of 200 persons, none which, however, have given entire satisfaction. The best submitted are those called Tattersall's and Woodfield's; the former effects the communication by means of mechanical force, and the latter by means of electricity. Mr. Preece, the superintendent of the Electric and International Company at Southampton, has submitted a plan to the London and South-Western Railway Company, who immediately undertook, at their own expense, to give it a fair trial. According to this plan a tassel is hung just above the passenger's head, connected by a rope to catches at the opposite corner of the carriage, and these catches in moving cause two small concealed semaphore arms to project from the carriage. The arms are connected with a small electric battery in the guard's van, and as they fall from a concealed vertical position to a horizontal projecting one they cause an electric current to be completed and ring an alarm bell in the van. This bell continues to ring while the arms project, and the latter are placed so that they can only be restored to a vertical position by the guard coming to the carriage. On his looking out these arms are very obvious by day, and by night could be made so by small lamps fixed and lighted near them. A handrail runs along the carriage, which lifts up or down at the doors, and by which the guard can easily and safely pass to the carriage from which an alarm proceeds. The semaphore arms, when in a horizontal position, are concealed in a neat frame which is an ornament to the carriage, and the electric wire with a hook at the end runs from the frame under the carriage, the wire of one carriage being coupled to that of another in a moment by means of the hooks. Some persons have thought that the use of electric batteries would be an objection, but these batteries are now constructed so as not to require any attention for months together. The expense of fitting up the passenger rolling stock of the London and South-Western Railway Company would not, it is said, average 40*s*. a carriage.

Literature.

THE MODERN SAMARITANS.*

It is Dean Stanley who has said of the Samaritans, with simple truth, that they are "the oldest and smallest sect in the world." In Nablus, or Shechem, there is now a population of upwards of 10,000; but only 151 persons belong to the Samaritan faith; a still less number to the Jewish community; and about 600 are Christians. Over against these there is a Mohammedan population of 9,500, the character of which is strongly fanatical and turbulent, and has occasioned no little trouble and anxiety to the Turkish Government. While the Samaritans proper are believed by many scholars to be of a wholly Assyrian origin, and by others are inferred to be a mixed people descended from Jews left in the country at the time of the Captivity, and who intermarried with the colonists from Babylon, Cuthah, &c., the people themselves hold that they are the only pure and unmixed children of Israel—the sons of Joseph, who have dwelt through all their past history, since the conquest, in the mountains of Ephraim; and they charge on the Jews the crime of having tampered with the Book of Joshua, falsifying thereby their whole history, though but a mixed people ever since the Captivity, and justly deserving the reproach they cast on the Samaritans as being a mere Cuthite nation! They have long believed that many of their brethren are scattered throughout the nations, and have endeavoured to detect their presence; but, meanwhile, in their sacred city of Nablus the only remnant of the nation has come to dwell; and there they live together, "Ghetto-like," at the very foot of their holy Mount Gerizim, a community of fifty families only, which, before many more generations have passed away, will most probably have become utterly extinct.

Mr. Mills, the author of an admirable volume, still standing alone for completeness and accuracy of information, on "The British Jews," visited this peculiar and interesting fragment of a people in the year 1855, and has recently spent three months among them,—finding them differ in numbers only by one, at the period of this later visit as compared with that of nine years ago. He has produced a volume containing, first, a survey of the neighbourhood, its natural features, and ancient remains, followed by a full account of the inhabitants now so largely in the ascendancy, noticing especially their traits of character, their domestic life, and their general social condition: and, secondly, the whole state of the Samaritans, in their homes, and relatively to the surrounding society, and as a religious community, having distinctive faiths and observances. Nor does Mr. Mills' work omit the historical questions which arise in the mind of Biblical students, as to the origin and early fortunes of this people; while he adds chapters entitled to respectful consideration on their language and literature, and particularly on the Samaritan Pentateuch—as to which he severely criticises Gesenius, and takes up a position of direct antagonism to that great scholar. It will no doubt seem to some who know, say, Dr. Robinson's "Researches," Dr. Wilson's "Lands of the Bible," and Mr. Grove's article on Nablus written about three years ago, that little more is to be learned concerning the Samaritans: but, if Mr. Mills adds nothing that is important to the higher questions concerning them, he at any rate places them in a clearer light before us, gives a fuller account of them than all other writers furnish, and, in the prospect of the disappearance at no distant date of the feeble community, puts on record facts ascertained by personal intimacy with those best able to give reliable information, which will probably hereafter have an increased interest and value to historical or Biblical students.

In briefly indicating by quotation the varied contents of the volume, we adopt a course which we think more likely than a sketch of our own founded on its materials, to induce our readers, and those particularly who are devoted to Biblical studies, to make themselves personally acquainted with it.

When in the presence of Ebal and Gerizim, of course Mr. Mills and his fellow-travellers called to mind the Scripture statement that "all Israel stood there," the half of them over against Mount Gerizim, and half of them over against Mount Ebal, while Joshua read "the blessings and cursings" before "all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were conversant among

"them." In this day of a certain order of criticism which will surely be known as the Colenso type, it is perhaps not without a value which at one time would have been less apparent, that the experiment should have been tried, after a fashion, whether the reading of the Levites could possibly have been heard by the people. On this point we first quote Mr. Mills' work.

"Those who have seen the spot, and have examined it, can readily realise the scene. Just where the two mountains approach each other nearest are the two lower spurs, looking like two noble pulpits prepared by nature, and here the Levites would stand to read. The valley running between looks just like the floor of a vast place of worship. The slopes of both mountains recede gradually, and offer room for hundreds of thousands to be conveniently seated to hear the words of the law. The first time I stood upon that lower spur of Gerizim, the whole scenery struck me forcibly, as if Divine Providence had conformed its physical features on purpose to meet the requirements of the occasion.

"To this simple narrative an objection has been brought, alleging that the distance between the two mountains is too great for the human voice to traverse. And this objection would have greater force still with those who imagine the reading to have taken place on the very summits of the mountains—an idea which has no foundation in the Scripture narrative, although some Christians, as early as Jerome, as well as Josephus and the Talmud, seem to have adopted the notion. In reply to this objection, authors have generally pointed out the great difference in the state of the atmosphere in that country compared with that of our own; and how much farther one can see and hear in Palestine than in Great Britain. Travellers have been surprised at these apparent phenomena in Palestine and Syria. We had a remarkable example on the very spot under notice. One day when passing down the valley, we heard two shepherds holding conversation. One was on the top of Gerizim, out of our sight, and the other was close by us in the valley. Dr. Robinson mentions a spot in Lebanon where the voice can be heard for two miles.

"I am not aware whether any experiment to test the point had ever been made upon the spot previous to the one about to be mentioned. Having satisfied myself more than once during my stay in Nablus of its feasibility, and remarking this to my native friends there, a party, including Amram the priest, agreed to go to the spot and test the question. Circumstances, however, prevented us from carrying out our resolution. But before I left the country two friends joined me, the Rev. David Edwards, of Newport, and Mr. John Williams, of Aberystwyth; and on our way northwards from Jerusalem we resolved to make the experiment. We had pitched our tent in the valley near the foot of Gerizim, on the line between the two mountains where I have supposed the ark to have formerly stood. I clambered up Gerizim, and Mr. Williams up Ebal, Mr. Edwards remaining with the men at the tent. Having reached the lower spur, I found myself standing as it were upon a lofty pulpit, and my friend found himself similarly situated on Ebal. Having rested awhile, I opened my Bible, and read the command concerning the blessings in Hebrew; and every word was heard most distinctly by Mr. Edwards in the valley, as well as by Mr. Williams on Ebal. Mr. Williams then read the cursings in Welsh, and we all heard every word and syllable."

When Mr. Mills paid his first visit to Nablus, Shalmah Ben Tabiah, "priest of the Most High," was still living; the venerable old man, who was first made known to European scholars through his correspondence with M. de Sacy, the distinguished Orientalist. He was eminent for learning amongst his own people,—his chief attainment being that he knew the Law by heart, and was perfectly acquainted with whatever had been written concerning it by Samaritan commentators and controversialists; and was not less highly in repute as a necromancer, possessed of all the secrets of conjuration, and consulted by all the Nablusites, from the Governor to the poorest Mussulman! At the same time, he had had "no better training than the commonest of his people," had "never studied grammar, nor any science," and, though uncommonly shrewd, had but limited notions, and displayed the rough manners and sinister bearing common throughout the locality. His son, Amram Ben Shalmah, is the present priest of the Samaritans.

"Amram Ben Shalmah is the eldest son of the above, and the present priest of the Samaritans. He is of middle size, rather full habit, dark eyes, fine Roman nose, intelligent face, and open frank countenance, with much kindness in his looks and manner. I was very favourably impressed with him on our first interview; and much subsequent intercourse only deepened the impression. He was then, of course, a family man. He had been married for several years, but was without male issue; and fearing lest the priesthood should become extinct—the Samaritan law being that the priest must be of the same line—Amram had taken to himself a second wife, and both he and the community were greatly rejoicing at the birth of a son. Five years later, I saw the child, and was pleased to find him a healthy, handsome, intelligent, talkative, and most interesting lad, the pride of his father. Both wives were living together with their husband on the best of terms.

"During my latter stay of two months in the place, I had much communication with Amram; not a day passing without our spending some hours together. I found him to be most intelligent in all questions pertaining to the history and literature of his people, but singularly deficient in all other kinds of information. He knew the Pentateuch as well as their other books of service by heart, and had a thorough acquaintance with all their commentaries and literary works. I found him also to be a man of great simplicity of character. Considering his education and training, and the immoral influences of all the circumstances that surrounded him, I was surprised to find him so frank and honest. He was liberal-minded and communicative, neither given to conceal nor prevaricate, so far as I could judge,

when discussing religious or secular subjects. He was decidedly the most favourable specimen of all the natives I met with, of any creed, with the exception of two or three who had been deeply impressed by the truths of the Gospel. I shall ever retain for him the highest respect.

"I may as well add here, that I am indebted to him for all the information I obtained upon Samaritan matters. I have stated nothing of importance in the following pages but on his authority."

The Samaritan priests seem generally to have been pretty accessible to strangers. If we remember rightly, Maudrell, in 1697, found no difficulty in obtaining an interview with the chief-priest of that time, and obtained from him sundry matters of information quite in keeping as to opinion and spirit with that communicated to Mr. Mills by Amram. A nephew of Amram, Jacob Ben Aaron, was the minister of the Synagogue; and Mr. Mills prevailed with him to be permitted to see, not only the case, but the inside of the ancient roll of the Law preserved by this people—but of very uncertain date.

"The synagogue being left once more to ourselves, we began again to look over the old scroll. The exposed column was much effaced by being kissed by successive generations. I requested Yacub to allow me to unroll it, which he granted; and, after a brief examination we made a hasty facsimile of the first passage in Genesis, which is hardly worth reproducing. Whilst the venerable scroll lay open before us, I made a few notes, the substance of which is as follows:—

"The roll itself is of what we should call parchment, but of a material much older than that, written in columns thirteen inches deep, and seven and a half inches wide. The writing is in a fair hand; but not nearly so large or beautiful as the book-copies which I had previously examined. The writing being rather small, each column contains from seventy to seventy-two lines, and the whole roll contains a hundred and ten columns. The name of the scribe is written in a kind of acrostic, and forms part of the text, running through three columns, and is found in the Book of Deuteronomy. Whether it be the real work of the great grandson of Aaron, as indicated in the writing, I leave the reader to judge; the roll, at all events, has the appearance of a very high antiquity; and is wonderfully well preserved considering its venerable age. It is worn out and torn in many places and patched with re-written parchment; in many other places, where not torn, the writing is unreadable. But it seemed to me that about two-thirds of the original is still readable. The skins of which the roll is composed are of equal size, and measure each twenty-five inches long and fifteen inches wide.

"We had hardly finished our hasty examination before we were again disturbed by a violent shake of the door. Some of the Samaritans had suspected what was going on, and Phineas, Yacub's cousin, was sent to put a stop to our proceedings; and Yacub felt it to be prudent to replace the sacred scroll as quickly as possible."

The ancient Samaritan worship is now very meanly provided for even at Gerizim. The following is Mr. Mills' account of the Synagogue:—

"The present building is not ancient; but the previous one had its date anterior to the Christian era, and was, we are told, of very superior workmanship. About 470 years ago it was wrested from the Samaritans by the Mahomedans, who converted it into a mosque, when the present building was given them instead. It is a very common and mean structure, with nothing to recommend it except its privacy. It is situate in the midst of the Samaritan quarter, standing in the corner of a garden which is surrounded by a high stone wall, and entered by a double flight of steps: the synagogue itself being secluded by another entrance into its own court. It is of a very irregular construction, and can hardly be correctly described.

"The extreme length of the body of the synagogue measures 37 feet 5 inches in length, the floor of the north-western (right-hand) division being raised about a foot higher. On the south-eastern side is a square recess of some 4 feet 3 inches.

The walls are whitewashed; at least they have been. The ceiling is a vaulted one, from which hang two very primitive chandeliers and a small oil-lamp. In the roof there is a circular domelike window, to admit light and air, the only opening beside the door.

We must stay our hand; and leave those interested to peruse for themselves the chapters on the Holy Places, the religious acts, the festivals, and the domestic life and duties, of this interesting community. Perhaps none of our readers will regret that we make room for a passage—one of many of equal importance, on similar subjects—on the Samaritan Messiah still anticipated by the depressed and decaying people.

"Messiah.—They have a firm belief in the coming of Messiah. They found this upon the words of Moses, 'The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken' (Deut. xviii. 15). They differ, however, with regard to the character of the Messiah, as well from Jews as from Christians. They ridicule the Jewish idea of his being a king and a great conqueror. His mission, they say, is not to shed blood, but to heal the nations; not to make war, but to bring peace. He is to be, according to Moses' promise, a great teacher, a restorer of the law, one that will bring all the nations, by the illumination of his teaching, to unite in one service to one God. Therefore his common name with them is Taebah, or the Arabic equivalent, Al Mudy, because it is he whose mission it is to turn the ungodly and unbelieving unto the Lord.

"With respect to the person of the Taebah, they regard him merely as a man. He is not Moses, but inferior to him. Moses was the greatest of all the servants of God. It was he that gave the law; and the office of the Taebah will be to restore that law to its purity, preach it to the world, and bring all the nations over to its practice. In fact, he will be a great teacher—a great reformer—expressly sent by the Almighty,

* *Three Months' Residence at Nablus, and an Account of the Modern Samaritans.* By Rev. JOHN MILLS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Author of "The British Jews," &c. Lon on: John Murray.

and endowed with the necessary qualifications to perform so great and glorious a work.

"During one of our conversations on this subject, I referred Amram to Gen. xlix. 10: 'The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be.' He immediately repeated the passage, pronouncing the word, not Shiloh, according to the Jewish pronunciation, but Shalah; and said, on my further questioning him, that it referred to Solomon. David, said he, had the wish to build a temple in Jerusalem, and to transfer the tabernacle of the Lord from Mount Gerizim, where it then stood, to that city, but feared to commit such a daring outrage. Solomon, however, the most wicked of princes—the consequence of his vile intercourse with idolatrous nations—braved all the Divine commands, and carried out his father's desire. Up to that time the nation was one in sentiment and practice; but this deed of Solomon made a rent in Israel, and ever after Ephraim and Judah became antagonistic; the former adhering to the Mosaic will, but the latter introducing numberless innovations. He further observed that the prophecy only meant unity and not authority; the word should not be 'foot' but 'banner' or 'standard.' I endeavoured to explain to him how his criticisms did not assist me to comprehend the justness of his comment; but all discussion was useless; the prophecy referred to Solomon, who, through his wicked alliances with the Gentiles had prospered so greatly; and in him it was fulfilled.

"I may further remark that the Taebah or Al Mudy is to be a son of Joseph, of the tribe of Ephraim. This they found upon the words of Moses:—'And for the precious things of the earth and fulness thereof, and for the good will of him that dwelt in the bush: let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph, and upon the top of the head of him that was separated from his brethren' (Deut. xxxiii. 16). I once put the question to him whether they had any idea when the Al Mudy would come? was there any appointed time for his appearance? To which he replied there was no certainty in the matter; but according to their best authorities, they expected him in the year 1910 of the Christian era.

"There will be peculiar signs of his coming, but what these may be I was unable to learn; they are kept a secret amongst themselves, not to be divulged to the unbelievers.

"During his ministration, the law and religion of Moses would be restored to all their glory, and the sanctity of Mount Gerizim will be established. He will also discover the ancient tabernacle, with all its sacred furniture, including the holy ark, with the two tables of the law; when the tabernacle and its service will be re-established on their sacred mount, the house of God.

"The Taebah, however, will not be immortal; he also, like all mankind, must die. How long he may live is uncertain; but he will die somewhere in the neighbourhood of Mount Gerizim, and be buried by the side of his father Joseph."

Its remarkable character will, we trust, justify the great length of this extract: and here, with grateful appreciation and earnest commendation to our readers, we may lay down the volume.

THE EARLY SCOTTISH CHURCH.*

The early history of Christianity in Britain derives its main interest from its bearing upon some of our modern ecclesiastical controversies. The origin of the first British churches, the doctrines and polity which they maintained, and the relations in which they stood to the Roman See, are points which have been discussed with great earnestness. Unfortunately, the champions of the British Church, in their opposition to the claims of Rome, have fallen into grave errors, and brought discredit on their own case. They have quoted the wildest legends as established facts, and, in truth, have been altogether careless as to the authority for any statement which harmonised with their views; they have drawn the most sweeping conclusions from premises not only very narrow but extremely uncertain; they have met their opponents—Roman Catholic on the one side, and those on the other who felt that the argument against Roman was equally valid against Anglican pretensions—with a dogmatism which has sought to compensate for the scantiness of its proofs by the vehemence of its assertions; and in their anxiety to prove too much have run the risk of losing all. We are glad to meet with a writer of independent position, and without any leaning to ecclesiasticism, either Popish or Protestant, who has taken up the subject with a desire to bring out the facts and not to sustain a particular theory, who unites to considerable learning a calm and impartial temper, who is fully aware of the difficulties of his undertaking, and does not seek to ignore or conceal them by adopting a positiveness of tone unwarranted by the evidence with which he has to deal. The whole subject, indeed, is involved in considerable obscurity. That Britain did not owe the introduction of the Gospel to Papal missionaries, but that Christianity had considerable power in the island centuries before the coming of Augustine and his monks, is unquestioned. Beyond this all is uncertain. Who were the first preachers—when and whence they came—to what extent the truth had been received—what was the constitu-

tion of the early churches—are questions to which no reliable answer can be returned. To attempt to eke out from the brief, and sometimes contradictory, information we possess arguments in favour of an Apostolical succession of the Anglican clergy, independent of Rome, or in defence of some cherished notion as to the origin of Church property, is simply absurd. The few facts we have are fatal to some of the extravagant claims of the Papacy, but they are not sufficiently numerous or distinct to admit of our resting any positive theory upon them. Mr. M'Lauchlan fully feels this, and writes accordingly. He is a Presbyterian himself, but he does not attempt to construct a plea for Presbyterianism out of doubtful facts. The diffidence with which he expresses himself on several points which some writers have taken as settled, is an evidence of the care with which he has studied the subject. His book is a valuable addition to our ecclesiastical literature. Its great merit lies not simply in the evidence which it furnishes of sound scholarship and anxious research, but still more in the discrimination displayed in the testing of the evidence adduced. Nothing is taken for granted, and great care is taken not to rest on any statement a conclusion wider than it clearly sustains. The style might with advantage have been made more lively and effective, but it certainly has the merit of clearness and simplicity.

The first chapters are devoted to an examination of the vexed questions relative to the aboriginal inhabitants of Scotland. The argument from local nomenclature is brought out with freshness and force, and the general conclusion reached commends itself, on the whole, to our judgment. According to our author's view, the Romans found the west of Scotland inhabited by Scots, speaking the Gaelic language, the southwestern part, however, being peopled by Picts, who also held the north and east, and whose language was a Gallo-Cymric dialect. In the central parts were British populations, the Strath-Clyde Britons to the west, while to the east was a kindred race that had been to some extent Romanised. We have thus "a British wave of population following the Galic and pressing it west and north, mingling with it along the borders; while this wave was followed by the Roman, and that again by the Teutonic, whether the earlier Frisians, or the later Saxons, Danes, and Normans." To this population Christianity came, following the track of the Roman legions. The various traditions as to the preaching of Paul, or Peter, or Joseph of Arimathea, or Simon Zelotes, or the Apostle James, Mr. M'Lauchlan rejects very summarily, nor does he look more favourably on the hypothesis that identifies the Pudens and Claudia mentioned in 2 Timothy iv. 21, with individuals whose nuptials Martial celebrates, and the former of whom has been said to be a Roman centurion married to the daughter of a British king, and afterwards banished to Scotland, where he preached the faith that he had received. In relation to this last tradition there is greater reason for doubt than our author admits. The evidence of identity is certainly not conclusive, and there is at least one grave objection to the acceptance of the notion, but there are sufficient points of striking coincidence to place this story in a very different position from that of the other legends referred to, many of which in fact have not a shadow of a proof in their favour. The hypothesis (as Dean Alford well observes) that these two were among the first British Christians is still "conjectural," but not purely arbitrary.

Mr. M'Lauchlan is equally decided in rejecting the Scottish story that Donald the First sent ambassadors to Pope Victor the First, asking for religious instructors. All that we know of the history of the times, of the relations then subsisting between the Romans and the Northern tribes, and of the internal condition of those tribes themselves, contradicts a tale which may either have originated, during the struggle for supremacy between the English and Scottish Churches, from the desire of the latter to show that it received the Gospel from an independent source, or, what is more probable, was produced by the mediæval Romanisers, to whom we owe the kindred tradition of King Lucius.

But, while finding reason to question the different accounts of the introduction of Christianity to our shores, Mr. M'Lauchlan very wisely abstains from propounding any counter theory of his own. He accepts the testimony of Theodoret as conclusively proving that at a very early period Britain was visited by Christian preachers—a fact not at all surprising when we consider the close relations then existing between Rome and her different provinces; and this is all we know. The evangelisation of the island, especially of its northern parts, was still incomplete when the Romans abandoned a dependency which, in the enfeebled state of the Empire, they could no longer either govern or defend with efficiency. The work was carried on

by a number of devoted men, whose names Rome has canonised, but of whose lives we know very little. Mr. M'Lauchlan has sought to disentangle the truth from the mass of monkish legends relative to Ninian, Kentigern (the Scotch Mungo, the patron saint of Glasgow), Palladius, Columba, and others; but, after that which is simply incredible, and that which has evidently been introduced with a distinct ecclesiastical aim, have been subtracted, the residuum is sufficiently small. Two objects these monastic biographers appear to have kept constantly in view, and to have pursued at all costs. Chronological difficulties and physical impossibilities troubled them little, so long as they could establish a connection between the saint and Rome, and could invest him with a proper amount of glory as a Thaumaturgist. The historical anachronisms which they continually perpetrate are only equalled in grotesque absurdity by the miracles which they record with the most childlike credulity. Kentigern is said to have lived nearly 200 years, and Ternan is represented as travelling from Rome to Scotland at a time when, according to the chronology (of whose stern teachings, however, these writers take no account) he must have been more than 150 years old. Among other ridiculous stories, we are told that a thief stole a sheep belonging to one of these saints, and ate it, but on presenting himself before the saint to rebut the suspicions which had fallen upon him, his guilt was discovered by the bleatings of the animal from within him. A poor man killed a sow for the entertainment of the same saint, but after the feast was over, and a considerable part of the creature had been consumed, it was found alive and whole. Another of these holy men received a bell from Pope Gregory, but it was so ponderous that he and his companions were unable to carry it, and therefore left it at Rome. To their great astonishment, on the first morning of their homeward journey they found it at their bedside; and so day by day, till they reached Scotland, the bell was miraculously conveyed. It is necessary to mark the kind of stories in which these mediæval writers delighted, and to which they gave implicit credence, that we may estimate at their fair value statements put forth on their authority as though it were incontrovertible.

The misfortune is, that in their effort to narrate wonders which these saints did not perform, their biographers neglect to tell us of the great missionary work which they really did. When now and then, as in the case of St. Patrick, we are able to hear something of their work from themselves, we find it something much simpler and more real than that which their panegyrists ascribe to them, and we have no doubt they were brave, God-fearing, holy men, in many things types of the missionary character. Mr. M'Lauchlan's chapters on them are very interesting, though they will fail to satisfy the desires of many, because, as he has determined to adhere to truth, the sketch of their deeds must necessarily be very brief and incomplete. There are, however, some valuable results which he has realised, for he clearly shows that the introduction of diocesan episcopacy was of late date, and that the distinctive doctrines of Rome were not taught by these holy men. But for the investigation of these points, we must refer our readers to the book itself—a work marked by sound judgment, great candour, and extensive reading.

FOR THE YOUNG.

The Sorrowful Ending of Noddledoo, with the Fortunes and Fate of Her Neighbours and Friends. By CHARLES BENNETT. (S. Low, Son, and Marston.) This is a book of wonderful stories of all that beasts and birds have to say for themselves, as told by a good father to a Georgey who had "a sick temper," and who was cured by laughing at this story-telling so rich in fun and sly suggestion. The father remarking that other little folk have sick tempers, wrote the stories down, and drew pictures for them, and here they are. The sounds made by animals are taken as hints for words resembling them, which thus give the key-note to the story. There is great imagination here, pure sympathy with simple childhood, and good sense in nonsense, in all the queer little tales. Children will enjoy them immensely, and at the end of each cry, "Tell it again." The pictures are very extraordinary; each has a general outline, corresponding to some feature of the story illustrated, as corn-sack, an acorn, a horse-collar, &c., and this is filled up and surrounded with the incidents narrated, most strangely grotesque, but marvellous for original invention, for masterly drawing, and for the suggestiveness of every smallest portion of the abundant detail. They need and repay the study of those much beyond childhood; but even the youngest child will catch their meaning and their humour.

Goody Platts, and her Two Cats. By THOMAS MILLER. (S. Low, Son, and Co.) A capital little story, full of truth to animal life, with genuine veins of poetic feeling

* *The Early Scottish Church: the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland from the First to the Twelfth Century.* By the Rev. THOMAS M'LAUCHLAN, M.A., F.S.A.S. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

and human kindness running through it—as everything of Thomas Miller's has;—well fitted to delight childhood, and to quicken a little quiet thoughtfulness about dumb creatures, while imparting highest amusement. It is written chiefly in words of one and two syllables; but, not being harshly restricted to these, there is no air of constraint or forced simplicity about it. Indeed, it is the best attempt at anything of the kind we have ever seen. There is a coloured frontispiece, representing the Dame and her cat "Wadding."

The Children's Friend. Vol. IV. (Seeley and Co., and S. W. Partridge.) This pretty periodical, with its carefully-adapted contents, its abundant pictures—especially the admirable animals of Mr. Weir—its amusing Hieroglyphical Readings, by which childish ingenuity is excellently exercised and rewarded, its truly artistic borders to text-pages, and its attractive pictured binding, is every way worthy of praise, and peculiarly fitted to be a present for the season, where it has not been the companion of the months, as we can recommend that it be permitted to become.

Miscellaneous.

THE STREET BOARDMEN.—We are informed that Mr. German Reed had an interview with Sir R. Mayne respecting the hardship upon this poor but industrious class of men. The result is that Sir R. Mayne has given his sanction for these men to renew their occupation, upon the distinct understanding that they are not to parade the streets in groups to the annoyance of the traffic.—*Press.*

MR. MURRAY, the Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign-office (whose accident whilst out shooting on Saturday, the 19th instant, at Mr. Higford Burr's, Aldermaston Court, near Reading, has already been noticed in our columns), sustained such injury to his left eye as completely to destroy the sight. By the advice of the eminent surgeons called in, he has undergone the operation of having the eye removed. The operation was skilfully performed, and he is going on favourably.

EFFECT OF EXCESSIVE JOY.—When the order of reprieve for Salome Marsh arrived at Chester Gaol, on Saturday, the governor went to her, and, with the intention of breaking the news by degrees, he first told her that she might hope for mercy, upon which she became so terribly excited that he thought it prudent not to tell her more. On the following morning, however, while she was in the chapel, the chaplain, not having previously communicated with the governor, mentioned the fact that the reprieve had arrived. With a loud shriek the prisoner fainted, and remained insensible for hours.

FATAL QUARREL.—There was an affray in a public-house on Saffron-hill on Monday night which has ended in the death of one man, and great danger to the lives of others. A quarrel took place, in the course of which an Italian stabbed three men. One of them—Michael Harrington—has since died. Another—Alfred Rebbeck—is not expected to survive. Polioni, the Italian, was brought up yesterday morning at the Clerkenwell Police-court and charged with wilful murder. After some formal evidence had been given he was remanded.

THE REV. CRAMMOND KENNEDY.—On Wednesday evening a very eloquent "Oration on the War in America," was delivered at the Literary Institution by the Rev. Crammond Kennedy, a young Scotch gentleman, who was lately chaplain to a Highland regiment in General Burnside's army. He looks upon the present contest as a struggle between liberty and slavery, and he regards the negro as fully susceptible of moral and intellectual improvement. However, the speech of Wednesday evening was not so much intended to propound theories as to describe the incidents that fell under the orator's observation in the course of the war. Last night he delivered a lecture on the subject of "Secession."

MR. COBDEN AND THE FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Macqueen, the secretary of the Financial Reform Association, recently wrote a letter to Mr. Cobden, pointing out a passage in the hon. gentleman's Rochdale speech which seemed to ignore the fiscal burthens which the association seeks to remove. In his reply Mr. Cobden expresses his entire sympathy with the cause undertaken by the Liverpool economists, but he adds:—"With an export and import trade trebled in little more than twenty years, it is difficult to make the public feel aggrieved at the score or two of articles which still remain subject to the Customs and Excise duties. In the eye of reason and philosophy this ought to be only a motive for aiding you in putting the crown upon the head of fiscal Reform. But mankind are not reasoners and philosophers, and it is possible that your case may never have a proper hearing until the country falls into a state of temporary adversity."

LATER POSTING IN LONDON OF LETTERS FOR THE NIGHT MAILS.—With the view of affording the public the means of posting letters for the country by the night mails up to the latest possible time, the Postmaster-General has made arrangements, which will commence on the 2nd January next, for receiving letters for all the night mails, at the General Post Office, and at the district and branch offices in London, up to 7.15 p.m., on payment of a late fee of 2s.; and for receiving at the counter of the several district offices, and of the Charing-cross branch office up to 7.45 p.m., with a like fee of 2d., letters to be despatched to the country from the railway-stations adjacent to such district and branch offices

respectively. Hitherto the latest time for posting letters at the district and branch offices for the night mails has been 6.45 p.m., on payment of a late fee of 1d. On and from the same date the fee for receiving late letters at the General Post Office between 7.15 and 7.30 p.m., and at the London railway-stations up to the time of the departure of the trains, will be reduced from 6d. to 4d.; and the time for closing the boxes at the General Post Office and at the Lombard-street branch office for letters paying a late fee of 1d., will be altered from 7 p.m., to 6.45 p.m.

THE METROPOLITAN POOR AT CHRISTMAS.—About 30,000 or 40,000 of the metropolitan indoor poor are properly cared for by the provision of special good fare and other entertainment at this festive season, irrespective of extra allowances to many more thousands of outdoor poor. The increase of pauperism in those parishes where it has taken place has been very slight, with the exception of Lambeth, which exhibits an increase of nearly 700 poor over the return of the corresponding period last year. Generally there is this year but a slight increase over last year in the number of poor receiving indoor relief, but there is a corresponding decrease in the outdoor poor. A remarkable feature, however, is the discrepancy which exists with regard to the contract prices of provisions between the present time and Christmas of last year. The price of meat throughout is found to be greater, whilst bread and flour are considerably cheaper. The greatest discrepancies, however, which have occurred, are in the items of potatoes, butter, and cheese, which, in some instances, vary from 10 to 15 per cent higher than last year.

Gleanings.

Where did Noah preserve honey bees during the flood? In the ark hives of the old world, of course.

A man very much intoxicated was sent to prison. "Why don't you bail him out?" inquired a bystander. "Bail him out!" exclaimed the other; "you couldn't pump him out!"

Is it necessary that the "Waits" should know the scales before they can render measures correctly? Large licence is accorded to beauty. Every woman can venture to be saucy if she pleases, but not if she displeases.

It is a fallacious hope to look out for beer because you perceive there's "something brewing."

An inveterate old bachelor says ships are called "she" because they always keep a man on the look-out.

Visitor: Yes, Mrs. Miffin, dear little Emma has your features, but I think she has her father's hair." D. L. Emma: "Oh! now I see—it is because I have papa's hair that he wears a wig."

The present population of Europe is estimated at about 327,000,000. The standing armies amount to 4,700,000 men, the yearly cost of which is nearly 100,000,000 sterling.

An Irish paper publishes the following item:—"A deaf man, named Taff, was run down by a passenger train and killed on Wednesday morning. He was injured in a similar way about a year ago."

A contemporary gives a lesson in early rising. It says:—"Jump out of bed the moment you hear the knock at the door. The man who hesitates when called is lost. The mind should be made up in a minute, for early rising is one of those subjects that admit of no turning over."

A man who had brutally assaulted his wife was lately brought before Justice Cole, of Albany, America, and had a good deal to say about "getting justice." "Justice!" replied Cole, "you can't get it here. This court has no power to hang you."

A IRISHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.—An Irishman, in describing America, said, "You might roll England thru' it, an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh-water oceans inside that ye might drown Old Ireland in; and as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, and ye'd never be able to find it out, except it might be by the smell of whisky."

A notice of a recent steamboat explosion in an American paper ends as follows:—"The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for 15,000 dols., and loaded with iron."

WHAT IS HUMBLE PIE?—Mr. C. W. Smith's "Clerical Elocution" gives the following explanation on this subject:—"Humble pie" is an incorrect spelling of "umble pie," a pie made of "umbles," a plural noun, meaning a deer's entrails. To "eat humble pie," is to eat of the poorest dish.

The Duchess of H—'s housekeeper was once engaging a Scotch lassie as housemaid, when, as was her usual custom, she said to the girl, "If ever the Duchess speaks to you, you must always say, 'Your Grace.'" One day the Duchess having occasion to speak to the maid, the girl dropped a very low curtsy, and stammered out, "For what we have received may the Lord make us truly thankful!"

At a recent examination of children at Swansea the question was asked why the Children of Israel made a golden calf and worshipped it after they had been forbidden such idolatry by Moses. A precocious little fellow sharply answered, "Because they had not enough gold to make a bull with." The laughter which followed put a stop to the examination for that day.

A FAIR ARRANGEMENT.—Daniel O'Shaugnessy, six weeks in "Ameriky," thus writes to his sweetheart in Ireland:—"Bridget, darlint, come across to me; it's meself is doing a nate business with a son of Father Malone's; sure it's with his brother I

mane. He keeps a whisky store, and I does the waiten. He tould me the other evening that he had no money, and I told him that I would take part of the shtock every Saturday as wages. 'But,' says he, 'sure, Pat, if I pay you that way, I will soon have no shtock at all left, and you will have it all.' Says I to him, says I, 'Sure, you can work for me then, and earn it back again, and so we can keep it up, and be masters month in and month out, and wages will come aisy to both of us.'"

NOT DEAD YET.—At a sitting of the West India endorsered Estates Commissioners, on the 14th inst., for the settlement of the schedule of encumbrances *ex parte* Dawkins, the embarrassing incident took place of the appearance in person as a claimant of a Mr. George Craggs Parker, a gentleman who was supposed to have died in Paris during the revolution of 1848, to whose estate letters of administration had been granted, and whose personal property had been actually divided among his next of kin several years ago under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

A COUNTER ALTERNATIVE.—Shall I, writes a Paris correspondent, give a story of one of those *bêtes Anglaises*, who are periodically foolish for the amusement of the Parisians? The scene is a barber's shop. Enter a lord, carrying a little black bag; he takes out a guinea—where did he find it?—and a pair of pistols. "Shaver," says this nobleman, "my face is very tender. Shave me without cutting me, and I give you this"—shows the golden guinea—"out me, and you see those"—indicates pistols. "Good," says the barber, and shaves him like the palm of my hand. "You were not nervous about my pistols, then?" asked my lord. "Not the least in the world," replies the artist; "if by accident I had scraped you, I should have just cut your throat, and then behold you finished!" My lord retires, perplexed at the *avoir faire* of the Frenchman.

REMARKABLE CALCULATION.—The following remarkable calculation occurs in a foot-note to a paper published some time since by an eminent English philosopher:—"For the benefit of those who discuss the subject of population, wars, pestilence, famine, &c., it may be as well to mention that the number of human beings living at the end of the 100th generation, commencing with a single pair, doubling at each generation (say in thirty years), and allowing for each man, woman, and child, say an average space of four feet in height and one foot square, would form a vertical column, having for its base the whole surface of the earth and sea spread out into a plain; and for its height, 3,674 times the sun's distance from the earth! The number of human strata thus piled one on the other would amount to 460,790,000,000,000."

A THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.—Well, the prompter, who was useful on the stage, happened one evening to play the Duke in the tragedy of "Othello," having previously given directions to a girl-of-all-work who attended on the wardrobe, to bring him a gill of the best whisky. Not wishing to go out, as the evening was wet, the girl employed a little boy, who happened to be standing about, to execute the commission, and the little fellow (no person being present to stop him), without considering the impropriety of such an act, coolly walked on to the stage and delivered his message—the state of affairs at this ridiculous juncture being exactly as follows: The Senate was assembled, and the speaker was—

Brabantio. So did I yours: good your grace, pardon me; Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business, Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the general care Take hold on me; for my particular grief Is of so flood-gate and o'erbearing nature, That it engulfs and swallows other sorrows, And it is still itself.

Duke. Why, what's the matter?"

Here the little boy walked on to the stage, with a pewter gill stoup, and thus delivered himself—"It's jist the whusky, Mr. Walls; and I could na get ony at fourpence, so yer awn the landlord a penny; and he says it's time you was payin' what's doon i' the book." The roars of laughter which followed are indescribable, and I dare say the scene will long remain stereotyped in the recollections of all who witnessed it.—*Glimpses of Real Life as seen in the Theatrical World.*

MENDICANTS' HIEROGLYPHICS.—Persons indiscreet enough to open their purses to the relief of the beggar tribe, would do well to take a readily-learned lesson as to the folly of that misguided benevolence which encourages and perpetuates vagabondism. Every door or passage is pregnant with instruction as to the error committed by the patron of beggars; as the beggar-marks show that a system of free-masonry is followed, by which a beggar knows whether it will be worth his while to call in a passage or knock at a door. Let any one examine the entrances to the passages in any town, and there he will find chalk marks, unintelligible to him, but significant enough to beggars. If a thousand towns are examined, the same marks will be found at every passage entrance. The passage mark is a cypher with a twisted tail; in some cases the tail projects into the passage, in others outwardly; thus seeming to indicate whether the houses down the passage are worth calling at or not. Almost every door has its mark; these are varied. In some cases there is a cross on the brick work, in others a cypher; the figures 1, 2, 3, are also used. Every person may for himself test the accuracy of these statements by the examination of the brick work near his own doorway—thus demonstrating that mendicancy is a regular trade, carried out upon a system calculated to save time, and realise the largest profits.—*Notes and Queries.*

PRACTICAL DIETARY.—Dr. Edward Smith, who has become well-known to general readers by his

late official inquiries in connection with the public health, has just published a volume called "Practical Dietary for Families, Schools, and the Labouring Classes." The book is dedicated to the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "To no lady," says Dr. Smith, addressing Mrs. Gladstone, "are the poor under greater obligation than to yourself; and you would, I am sure, be gratified if all classes of the community should acquire more correct views on the important subject of diet." Dr. Smith urges the distribution among the poor of handbills with the heading, "The Cheapest and Best Kinds of Food," and he supplies the contents. Amongst his directions are such sentences as the following:—"If you are very poor, spend nearly all your money on bread. Bread and milk porridge make the best breakfast for husband, wife, and children. Buttermilk is a very good and cheap food. Whey is food, and is a much better drink than water or beer. Every member of the family should, if possible, have two pints of new milk, skim milk, or buttermilk daily. With plenty of bread and milk there will probably be health and strength and no doctors' bills. When you can buy Indian corn meal you will find it a stronger and cheaper food than flour. Potatoes are the best of all garden vegetables. Tea is a very dear food. If you are very poor do not buy any tea, but spend your money in bread and skim milk. When you cannot obtain sufficient milk, and must drink tea, let it be weak, and add as much milk as you can to it; but it is then better to make broth for breakfast and dinner. Hot food is both more agreeable and digestible than cold food. Children, old and feeble people, need hot food more than strong adults. When you are very poor, and have not enough to eat, do not drink cold fluids." The teetotallers may like to know that Dr. Smith is convinced that the use of wine is quite unnecessary in the ordinary conditions of health, and that all the elements which give value to wine, except the alcohol, which has been added to it, are found equally in the so-called light wines and the strong wines of Spain and Portugal; and hence ordinary claret is quite as valuable to the system under numerous conditions both of health and disease as port or sherry. With regard to beer he says, "Whilst we cannot deny to beers the position of foods, it may be doubted whether they are necessary ones, and whether others cannot be found which offer the same advantages at a less cost. It is impossible to regard them as economical foods, whilst as medicinal agents they may have much value, and as luxurious foods they may supply a want in the present state of society."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Exchange has been closed from Friday afternoon until Tuesday morning. The markets reopened with a firm appearance, Consols being quoted at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$. For money the last price was 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and for the account 89 $\frac{1}{2}$.

There has been no alteration in the Bank rate of discount since the 15th, when it was lowered to 6 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, December 21.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£28,174,930	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	£3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£13,524,930
			£28,174,930

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,474,512
Reserve ..	3,342,357	Other Securities ..	£18,754,485
Public Deposits ..	7,694,616	Notes ..	8,957,500
Other Deposits ..	12,927,897	Gold & Silver Coin	782,830
Seven Day and other Bills ..	451,577		
	£33,969,357		£33,969,357

Dec. 22, 1864.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

TENNANT—HIPPERSON.—Dec. 9, at the Independent Chapel, Wymondham, by the Rev. J. Anderson, Mr. Henry Tennant, to Elizabeth Hipperson, both of Wymondham.

DUCKETT—WALL.—Dec. 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Cheddar, by the Rev. Thomas Davies, Mr. Matthew Duckett, of Heath House, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. George Wall, of Kent House, Wedmore.

HARTLEY—BEAUMONT.—Dec. 16, at Trinity Chapel, Horton Lane, Bradford, by the Rev. H. J. Betts, Mr. Charles W. Hartley, of Bradford, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. D. Beaumont, of Doncaster.

CLAYDON—EDGLEY.—Dec. 19, at the Independent Chapel, Wickhambrook, Mr. John Claydon, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. James Edgley, both of the above places.

ROBERTSHAW—ROBERTSHAW.—Dec. 20, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. B. Dale, Mr. Jonathan Robertshaw, to Miss Mary Robertshaw, both of Ovenden.

CROSS—BLANCH.—Dec. 20, at the Congregational Church, Titchfield, Hants, by the Rev. P. J. Rutter, Mr. Edward Cross, to Miss Elizabeth Lucretia Blanch.

SHAEN—THACKERAY.—Dec. 21, at Bristol, Samuel Shaen, Esq., of The Grove, Clapham-road, eldest son of the late Samuel Shaen, Esq., of Crick, Chelmsford, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Frederic Thackeray, Esq., M.D., of Cambridge.

RAWSON—GRIMSHAW.—Dec. 21, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, Mr. John Rawson, of Bradford, to Miss Martha Grimshaw, of Calverley Moor.

CARR—RILEY.—Dec. 21, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., Mr. Samuel Carr, of Horton, to Miss Mary D. Riley, of Bradford.

PARKER—COMMON.—Dec. 22, at Ebenezer Chapel, Fawcett-street, Sunderland, by the Rev. James Parsons, of York, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Shillito, minister of the place, the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., Cavendish Chapel, Manchester, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of Andrew Common, Esq., of Sunderland.

TROOKES—MUNSON.—Dec. 25, at the Congregational Chapel, Wyvenhoe, Essex, by the Rev. J. R. Smith, pastor, Mr. George Trookes, miller, Stanway, to Miss Julia Munson, daughter of Mr. Robert Munson, Wyvenhoe.

DEATHS.

LAW.—Dec. 11, at Blaby, of heart disease, Anne, relict of the late Mr. Benjamin Law, of Blaby, aged seventy years. Her end was peace.

ROBERTS.—Dec. 20, Jane, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. Roberts, Halifax, aged thirty-four. Friends will be kind enough to accept this intimation.

CRANBROOK.—Dec. 20, Thomas Arnold Ethel, son of the Rev. James Cranbrook, Liscaud, Cheshire, aged fifteen months.

NASH.—Dec. 21, at North-end House, Watford, Sarah, relict of the late Wedd William Nash, Esq., and only daughter of the late Joseph Gutteridge, Esq., of Denmark-hill, in her eighty-fifth year.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—HAPPY HEALTH.—However provident, however careful, man may be, he is still destined to be assailed by sickness, and it is wisdom to be provided with a remedy against such a calamity. The Ointment and Pills discovered by Professor Holloway are acknowledged by every person who has tried them to possess the highest merits in curing all outward diseases, and other maladies resulting from violence, exposure, mineral poisons, or scrofulous taints. The Ointment heals all descriptions of ulcers, and subdues inflammations. The Pills purify and strengthen, and thus, even in moderately good health, occasional doses of them prove highly beneficial by their tendency to preserve the body from impurities and weakness, whence serious ailments frequently arise.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Friday, Dec. 23.

The supply of both English and foreign wheat at to-day's market was small. The demand was slow, at late prices for English. Foreign was rather more inquired for, without change in value. Barley a slow sale at late prices. Oats were in liberal supply, and met a steady demand, without change in prices. Beans and peas unchanged. Cargoes off the coast were in more demand.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	PEAS—	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent,	s. d.	Grey	31 to 34
red, 1863	34 to 38	Maple	36 38
Ditto 1864	35 39	White	35 39
White, 1863	38 44	Boilers	36 39
" 1864	39 45	Foreign, white ..	33 38
Foreign red	38 42		
" white	40 49	RYE	26 28
BARLEY—		OATS—	
English malting ..	29 34	English feed	19 22
Chevalier	33 35	" potatoes	23 27
Distilling	23 26	Scotch feed	19 23
Foreign	22 32	" potatoes	23 27
MALT—		Irish black	18 22
Pale	58 63	" white	19 23
Chevalier	60 61	Foreign feed	18 22
Brown	50 52		
BEANS—		FLOUR—	
Ticks	34 37	Town made	36 40
Harrow	37 39	Country Marks ..	27 33
Small	38 40	Norfolk & Suffolk	27 28
Egyptian	32 33		

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; household ditto, 6d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 26.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 5,406 head. In the corresponding week last year, we received 3,521; in 1862, 2,440; in 1861, 2,382; in 1860, 2,031; in 1859, 2,564; and in 1858, 8,550 head. There was a moderate supply of foreign stock on sale in our market to day, the trade for which ruled inactive, at late rates. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were moderately good, and in full average condition. Fresh beasts of good and prime quality were in steady request, at Thursday's currency, the top figure for beef being 3s. 6d. per 8lbs. Stale beasts (of which there were several left over from Thursday's market), including all inferior breeds, met a slow sale, at previous quotations. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 350 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 300 various breeds; from Scotland, 102 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 70 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was seasonably extensive. Good and prime Downs, half-breeds, &c., moved off steadily at full prices; otherwise, the mutton trade ruled inactive, at last Monday's currency. The top quotation 6s. per 8lbs. Only Dutch calves were exhibited for sale, and they were disposed of at full prices. There were no pigs at market. Our quotations are therefore nominal.

Per 8lbs. to slink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts, 3	8 to 4	4	Prime Southdown 5	10 to 6	0
Second quality ..	4 6	4 10	Lambs		
Prime large oxen, 5	0 5	2	Lge. coarse calves 4	2 4	10
Prime Scots, &c. 5	4 5	6	Prime small	5 0	5 4
Prime Scotch, &c. 4	2 4	8	Large hogs	3 6	4 4
Coarse inf. sheep, 4	10 5	2	Neatam. porkers 4	6 4	10
Second quality 4	10 5	2			
Pr. coarse wooled 5	4 5	8			
Suckling calves, 18c.	to 22s.		Quarter-old store pigs, 20s.	to 26s.	each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, December 26.

The supplies of town and country-killed meat on sale at these markets are small. The quality of the supply was good. Sales in most descriptions, however, progressed slowly at the following prices:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef ..	3 0 to 3	4	Small pork	4 8 to 5	0
Middling ditto ..	3 6 4	2	Inf. mutton	3 8 4	0
Prime large do. ..	4 4 4	8	Middling ditto ..	4 2 4	8
Do. small do. ..	4 10 5	2	Prime ditto	4 10 5	2
Large pork	3 8 4	0	Veal	4 0 5	0

PROVISIONS, Saturday, Dec. 24.—With a continuance of frosty weather our butter market is very firm at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. upon Irish. Foreign sells well at full

prices. Bacon is firm at an advance of 2s. per cwt. Prime Waterford sold at 60s. on board. Lard 2s. per cwt. dearer.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 26.—The fresh arrivals of potatoes are small; yet, owing to the holidays, the trade is very slow at our quotations. Last week's import was 87 tons from Dieppe, 40 tons from Harlingen, and 445 tons from Havre.

SEEDS, Friday, Dec. 23.—The trade in seeds has been quiet since Monday, and with little passing. Values of all descriptions of red seed are fully maintained. Samples of new are in scanty supply, and look for high values. White seed is unchanged. Trefoils are fully as dear.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Dec. 24.—The market for flax is dull, at about stationary prices. Hemp is a slow sale on former terms; at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 10s. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per ton for clean Russian qualities. Jute is firm, and coir goods rule steady in price.

WOOL, Monday, December 26.—There is an improved feeling in the demand for nearly all kinds of English wool, and in some instances the quotations have an upward tendency. The supply on offer is only moderate; whilst the stocks held by the manufacturers are comparatively trifling.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 24.—The tallow market is closed to-day. The last quotation for new P.Y.C. on the spot was 41s., for January to March 41s., for March 42s., for October to December delivery 43s. 3d. per cwt. Rough fat is selling at 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

OIL, Saturday, Dec. 24.—Linseed oil is in slow request, at 33s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm, at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 6d. to 47s. for foreign refined. Other oils move off slowly, at late rates. Turpentine is a slow sale at 62s. 6d. to 63s. for French spirits.

COALS, Friday, December 23.—Cowper's Hartley, 19s. 3d., R. Hetton's, 22s. 9d.; Hetton's, 23s. 3d.; Hartlepool, 22s. 3d.; Tees, 23s.; Hartley's, 18s.; Norton Anthracite, 22s.; Brad-dyll's, 22s. 6d.; South Hetton's, 22s. 6d.; Keeping Grange, 22s.; Tunstall, 20s. 6d.; Wylam, 18s. 6d.; Holywell, 18s. 6d. Ships at market 29; at sea 90.

Advertisements.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis, and post paid. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his limited stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and plans of the Twenty large Show-Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard London.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than thirty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Bead Pattern	Thread of Bruns-wick Pattern	King's or Lily, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks ..	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Table Spoons ..	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons ..	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
2 Sauce Ladles ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon ..	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl ..	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ..	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
1 Butter Knife ..	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0
1 Sugar Sifter ..	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
Total ..	9 19 9	12 9 0	13 9 6	14 17 8

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.



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GABRIEL'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH

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GABRIEL'S "Pamphlet on the Teeth" should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist.—Morning Herald.

These Teeth are supplied on the principle of Capillary Attraction and Suction, thus dispensing entirely with springs, and are supplied at moderate charges.

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and human kindness running through it—as everything of Thomas Miller's has;—well fitted to delight childhood, and to quicken a little quiet thoughtfulness about dumb creatures, while imparting highest amusement. It is written chiefly in words of one and two syllables; but, not being harshly restricted to these, there is no air of constraint or forced simplicity about it. Indeed, it is the best attempt at anything of the kind we have ever seen. There is a coloured frontispiece, representing the Dame and her cat "Wadding."

The Children's Friend. Vol. IV. (Seeley and Co., and S. W. Partridge.) This pretty periodical, with its carefully-adapted contents, its abundant pictures—especially the admirable animals of Mr. Weir—its amusing Hieroglyphical Readings, by which childish ingenuity is excellently exercised and rewarded, its truly artistic borders to text-pages, and its attractive pictured binding, is every way worthy of praise, and peculiarly fitted to be a present for the season, where it has not been the companion of the months, as we can recommend that it be permitted to become.

Miscellaneous.

THE STREET BOARDMEN.—We are informed that Mr. German Reed had an interview with Sir R. Mayne respecting the hardship upon this poor but industrious class of men. The result is that Sir R. Mayne has given his sanction for these men to renew their occupation, upon the distinct understanding that they are not to parade the streets in groups to the annoyance of the traffic.—*Press*.

MR. MURRAY, the Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign-office (whose accident whilst out shooting on Saturday, the 19th instant, at Mr. Higford Burr's, Aldermaston Court, near Reading, has already been noticed in our columns), sustained such injury to his left eye as completely to destroy the sight. By the advice of the eminent surgeons called in, he has undergone the operation of having the eye removed. The operation was skilfully performed, and he is going on favourably.

EFFECT OF EXCESSIVE JOY.—When the order of reprieve for Salome Marsh arrived at Chester Gaol, on Saturday, the governor went to her, and, with the intention of breaking the news by degrees, he first told her that she might hope for mercy, upon which she became so terribly excited that he thought it prudent not to tell her more. On the following morning, however, while she was in the chapel, the chaplain, not having previously communicated with the governor, mentioned the fact that the reprieve had arrived. With a loud shriek the prisoner fainted, and remained insensible for hours.

FATAL QUARREL.—There was an affray in a public-house on Saffron-hill on Monday night which has ended in the death of one man, and great danger to the lives of others. A quarrel took place, in the course of which an Italian stabbed three men. One of them—Michael Harrington—has since died. Another—Alfred Rebbeck—is not expected to survive. Polioni, the Italian, was brought up yesterday morning at the Clerkenwell Police-court and charged with wilful murder. After some formal evidence had been given he was remanded.

THE REV. CRAMMOND KENNEDY.—On Wednesday evening a very eloquent "Oration on the War in America," was delivered at the Literary Institution by the Rev. Crammond Kennedy, a young Scotch gentleman, who was lately chaplain to a Highland regiment in General Burnside's army. He looks upon the present contest as a struggle between liberty and slavery, and he regards the negro as fully susceptible of moral and intellectual improvement. However, the speech of Wednesday evening was not so much intended to propound theories as to describe the incidents that fell under the orator's observation in the course of the war. Last night he delivered a lecture on the subject of "Secession."

MR. COBDEN AND THE FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Macqueen, the secretary of the Financial Reform Association, recently wrote a letter to Mr. Cobden, pointing out a passage in the hon. gentleman's Rochdale speech which seemed to ignore the fiscal burthens which the association seeks to remove. In his reply Mr. Cobden expresses his entire sympathy with the cause undertaken by the Liverpool economists, but he adds:—"With an export and import trade trebled in little more than twenty years, it is difficult to make the public feel aggrieved at the score or two of articles which still remain subject to the Customs and Excise duties. In the eye of reason and philosophy this ought to be only a motive for aiding you in putting the crown upon the head of fiscal Reform. But mankind are not reasoners and philosophers, and it is possible that your case may never have a proper hearing until the country falls into a state of temporary adversity."

LATER POSTING IN LONDON OF LETTERS FOR THE NIGHT MAILS.—With the view of affording the public the means of posting letters for the country by the night mails up to the latest possible time, the Postmaster-General has made arrangements, which will commence on the 2nd January next, for receiving letters for all the night mails, at the General Post Office, and at the district and branch offices in London, up to 7.15 p.m., on payment of a late fee of 2s.; and for receiving at the counter of the several district offices, and of the Charing-cross branch office up to 7.45 p.m., with a like fee of 2d., letters to be despatched to the country from the railway-stations adjacent to such district and branch offices

respectively. Hitherto the latest time for posting letters at the district and branch offices for the night mails has been 6.45 p.m., on payment of a late fee of 1d. On and from the same date the fee for receiving late letters at the General Post Office between 7.15 and 7.30 p.m., and at the London railway-stations up to the time of the departure of the trains, will be reduced from 6d. to 4d.; and the time for closing the boxes at the General Post Office and at the Lombard-street branch office for letters paying a late fee of 1d., will be altered from 7 p.m., to 6.45 p.m.

THE METROPOLITAN POOR AT CHRISTMAS.—About 30,000 or 40,000 of the metropolitan indoor poor are properly cared for by the provision of special good fare and other entertainment at this festive season, irrespective of extra allowances to many more thousands of outdoor poor. The increase of pauperism in those parishes where it has taken place has been very slight, with the exception of Lambeth, which exhibits an increase of nearly 700 poor over the return of the corresponding period last year. Generally there is this year but a slight increase over last year in the number of poor receiving indoor relief, but there is a corresponding decrease in the outdoor poor. A remarkable feature, however, is the discrepancy which exists with regard to the contract prices of provisions between the present time and Christmas of last year. The price of meat throughout is found to be greater, whilst bread and flour are considerably cheaper. The greatest discrepancies, however, which have occurred, are in the items of potatoes, butter, and cheese, which, in some instances, vary from 10 to 15 per cent higher than last year.

Gleanings.

Where did Noah preserve honey bees during the flood? In the *ark hives* of the old world, of course. A man very much intoxicated was sent to prison. "Why don't you bail him out?" inquired a bystander. "Bail him out!" exclaimed the other; "you couldn't *pump* him out!"

Is it necessary that the "Waits" should know the *scales* before they can render *measures* correctly? Large licence is accorded to beauty. Every woman can venture to be saucy if she pleases, but not if she displeases.

It is a fallacious hope to look out for beer because you perceive there's "something brewing."

An inveterate old bachelor says ships are called "she" because they always keep a man on the look-out.

Visitor: Yes, Mrs. Miffin, dear little Emma has your features, but I think she has her father's hair." D. L. Emma: "Oh! now I see—it is because I have papa's hair that he wears a wig."

The present population of Europe is estimated at about 327,000,000. The standing armies amount to 4,700,000 men, the yearly cost of which is nearly 100,000,000% sterling.

An Irish paper publishes the following item:—"A deaf man, named Taff, was run down by a passenger train and killed on Wednesday morning. He was injured in a similar way about a year ago."

A contemporary gives a lesson in early rising. It says:—"Jump out of bed the moment you hear the knock at the door. The man who hesitates when called is lost. The mind should be made up in a minute, for early rising is one of those subjects that admit of no turning over."

A man who had brutally assaulted his wife was lately brought before Justice Cole, of Albany, America, and had a good deal to say about "getting justice." "Justice!" replied Cole, "you can't get it here. This court has no power to hang you."

A IRISHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.—An Irishman, in describing America, said, "You might roll England thru' it, and it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh-water oceans inside that ye might drown Old Ireland in; and as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, and ye'd never be able to find it out, except it might be by the smell of whisky."

A notice of a recent steamboat explosion in an American paper ends as follows:—"The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for 15,000 dols., and loaded with iron."

WHAT IS HUMBLE PIE?—Mr. C. W. Smith's "Clerical Elocution" gives the following explanation on this subject:—"Humble pie" is an incorrect spelling of "umble pie," a pie made of "umbles," a plural noun, meaning a deer's entrails. To "eat humble pie," is to eat of the poorest dish.

The Duchess of H—'s housekeeper was once engaging a Scotch lassie as housemaid, when, as was her usual custom, she said to the girl, "If ever the Duchess speaks to you, you must always say, 'Your Grace.'" One day the Duchess having occasion to speak to the maid, the girl dropped a very low curtsey, and stammered out, "For what we have received may the Lord make us truly thankful!"

At a recent examination of children at Swansea the question was asked why the Children of Israel made a golden calf and worshipped it after they had been forbidden such idolatry by Moses. A precocious little fellow sharply answered, "Because they had not enough gold to make a bull with." The laughter which followed put a stop to the examination for that day.

A FAIR ARRANGEMENT.—Daniel O'Shaughnessy, six weeks in "Ameriky," thus writes to his sweetheart in Ireland:—"Bridget, darlint, come across to me; it's meself is doing a nate business with a son of Father Malone's; sure it's with his brother I

mane. He keeps a whisky store, and I does the waiten. He told me the other evening that he had no money, and I told him that I would take part of the shtock every Saturday as wages. 'But,' says he, 'sure, Pat, if I pay you that way, I will soon have no shtock at all left, and you will have it all.' Says I to him, says I, 'Sure, you can work for me then, and earn it back again, and so we can keep it up, and be masters month in and month out, and wages will come aisy to both of us.'"

NOT DEAD YET.—At a sitting of the West India encumbered Estates Commissioners, on the 14th inst., for the settlement of the schedule of encumbrances *ex parte* Dawkins, the embarrassing incident took place of the appearance in person as a claimant of a Mr. George Craggs Parker, a gentleman who was supposed to have died in Paris during the revolution of 1848, to whose estate letters of administration had been granted, and whose personal property had been actually divided among his next of kin several years ago under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

A COUNTER ALTERNATIVE.—Shall I, writes a Paris correspondent, give a story of one of those *bêtes Anglaises*, who are periodically foolish for the amusement of the Parisians? The scene is a barber's shop. Enter a lord, carrying a little black bag; he takes out a guinea—where did he find it?—and a pair of pistols. "Shaver," says this nobleman, "my face is very tender. Shave me without cutting me, and I give you this"—shows the golden guinea—"cut me, and you see those"—indicates pistols. "Good," says the barber, and shaves him like the palm of my hand. "You were not nervous about my pistols, then?" asked my lord. "Not the least in the world," replies the artist; "if by accident I had scraped you, I should have just cut your throat, and then behold you finished!" My lord retires, perplexed at the *savoir faire* of the Frenchman.

REMARKABLE CALCULATION.—The following remarkable calculation occurs in a foot-note to a paper published some time since by an eminent English philosopher:—"For the benefit of those who discuss the subject of population, wars, pestilence, famine, &c., it may be as well to mention that the number of human beings living at the end of the 100th generation, commencing with a single pair, doubling at each generation (say in thirty years), and allowing for each man, woman, and child, say an average space of four feet in height and one foot square, would form a vertical column, having for its base the whole surface of the earth and sea spread out into a plain; and for its height, 3,674 times the sun's distance from the earth! The number of human strata thus piled one on the other would amount to 460,790,000,000,000."

A THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.—Well, the prompter, who was useful on the stage, happened one evening to play the Duke in the tragedy of "Othello," having previously given directions to a girl-of-all-work who attended on the wardrobe, to bring him a gill of the best whisky. Not wishing to go out, as the evening was wet, the girl employed a little boy, who happened to be standing about, to execute the commission, and the little fellow (no person being present to stop him), without considering the impropriety of such an act, coolly walked on to the stage and delivered his message—the state of affairs at this ridiculous juncture being exactly as follows: The Senate was assembled, and the speaker was—

Brabantio. So did I yours: good your grace, pardon me; Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business, Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the general care Take hold on me; for my particular grief Is of so flood-gate and o'erbearing nature, That it engulfs and swallows other sorrows, And it is still itself.

Duke. Why, what's the matter?"

Here the little boy walked on to the stage, with a pewter gill stoup, and thus delivered himself—"Its jist the whusky, Mr. Walls; and I could na get ony at fourpence, so yer awn the landlord a penny; and he says it's time you was payin' what's doon i' the book." The roars of laughter which followed are indescribable, and I dare say the scene will long remain stereotyped in the recollections of all who witnessed it.—*Glimpses of Real Life as seen in the Theatrical World.*

MENDICANTS' HIEROGLYPHICS.—Persons indiscreet enough to open their purses to the relief of the beggar tribe, would do well to take a readily-learned lesson as to the folly of that misguided benevolence which encourages and perpetuates vagabondism. Every door or passage is pregnant with instruction as to the error committed by the patron of beggars; as the beggar-marks show that a system of free-masonry is followed, by which a beggar knows whether it will be worth his while to call in a passage or knock at a door. Let any one examine the entrances to the passages in any town, and there he will find chalk marks, unintelligible to him, but significant enough to beggars. If a thousand towns are examined, the same marks will be found at every passage entrance. The passage mark is a cypher with a twisted tail; in some cases the tail projects into the passage, in others outwardly; thus seeming to indicate whether the houses down the passage are worth calling at or not. Almost every door has its mark; these are varied. In some cases there is a cross on the brick work, in others a cypher; the figures 1, 2, 3, are also used. Every person may for himself test the accuracy of these statements by the examination of the brick work near his own doorway—thus demonstrating that mendicancy is a regular trade, carried out upon a system calculated to save time, and realise the largest profits.—*Notes and Queries.*

PRACTICAL DIETARY.—Dr. Edward Smith, who has become well-known to general readers by his

late official inquiries in connection with the public health, has just published a volume called "Practical Dietary for Families, Schools, and the Labouring Classes." The book is dedicated to the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "To no lady," says Dr. Smith, addressing Mrs. Gladstone, "are the poor under greater obligation than to yourself; and you would, I am sure, be gratified if all classes of the community should acquire more correct views on the important subject of diet." Dr. Smith urges the distribution among the poor of handbills with the heading, "The Cheapest and Best Kinds of Food," and he supplies the contents. Amongst his directions are such sentences as the following:—"If you are very poor, spend nearly all your money on bread. Bread and milk porridge make the best breakfast for husband, wife, and children. Buttermilk is a very good and cheap food. Whey is food, and is a much better drink than water or beer. Every member of the family should, if possible, have two pints of new milk, skim milk, or buttermilk daily. With plenty of bread and milk there will probably be health and strength and no doctors' bills. When you can buy Indian corn meal you will find it a stronger and cheaper food than flour. Potatoes are the best of all garden vegetables. Tea is a very dear food. If you are very poor do not buy any tea, but spend your money in bread and skim milk. When you cannot obtain sufficient milk, and must drink tea, let it be weak, and add as much milk as you can to it; but it is then better to make broth for breakfast and dinner. Hot food is both more agreeable and digestible than cold food. Children, old and feeble people, need hot food more than strong adults. When you are very poor, and have not enough to eat, do not drink cold fluids." The testotallers may like to know that Dr. Smith is convinced that the use of wine is quite unnecessary in the ordinary conditions of health, and that all the elements which give value to wine, except the alcohol, which has been added to it, are found equally in the so-called light wines and the strong wines of Spain and Portugal; and hence ordinary claret is quite as valuable to the system under numerous conditions both of health and disease as port or sherry. With regard to beer he says, "Whilst we cannot deny to beers the position of foods, it may be doubted whether they are necessary ones, and whether others cannot be found which offer the same advantages at a less cost. It is impossible to regard them as economical foods, whilst as medicinal agents they may have much value, and as luxurious foods they may supply a want in the present state of society."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Exchange has been closed from Friday afternoon until Tuesday morning. The markets reopened with a firm appearance, Consols being quoted at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$. For money the last price was 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and for the account 89 $\frac{3}{4}$.

There has been no alteration in the Bank rate of discount since the 15th, when it was lowered to 6 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, December 21.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. £28,174,930	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,634,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion 13,524,930
£28,174,930	£28,174,930

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £10,474,512
Reserve .. 3,342,357	Other Securities .. 18,754,485
Public Deposits .. 7,691,616	Notes .. 8,957,500
Other Deposits .. 12,927,897	Gold & Silver Coin 782,830
Seven Day and other Bills .. 451,577	
£33,969,357	£38,969,357

Dec. 22, 1864.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

TENNANT—HIPPERSON.—Dec. 9, at the Independent Chapel, Wymondham, by the Rev. J. Anderson, Mr. Henry Tennant, to Elizabeth Hipperson, both of Wymondham.

DUCKETT—WALL.—Dec. 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Cheddar, by the Rev. Thomas Davies, Mr. Matthew Duckett, of Heath House, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. George Wall, of Kent House, Wedmore.

HARTLEY—BEAUMONT.—Dec. 16, at Trinity Chapel, Horton Lane, Bradford, by the Rev. H. J. Betts, Mr. Charles W. Hartley, of Bradford, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. D. Beaumont, of Doncaster.

CLAYDON—EDGLEY.—Dec. 19, at the Independent Chapel, Wickhampton, Mr. John Claydon, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. James Edgley, both of the above place.

ROBERTSHAW—ROBERTSHAW.—Dec. 20, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. B. Dale, Mr. Jonathan Robertshaw, to Miss Mary Robertshaw, both of Ovenden.

CROSS—BLANCH.—Dec. 20, at the Congregational Church, Titchfield, Hants, by the Rev. P. J. Butter, Mr. Edward Cross, to Miss Elizabeth Lucretia Blanch.

SHAEN—THACKERAY.—Dec. 21, at Bristol, Samuel Shaen, Esq., of The Grove, Clapham-road, eldest son of the late Samuel Shaen, Esq., of Crix, Chelmsford, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Frederic Thackeray, Esq., M.D., of Cambridge.

RAWSON—GRIMSHAW.—Dec. 21, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, Mr. John Rawson, of Bradford, to Miss Martha Grimshaw, of Calverley Moor.

CARR—RILEY.—Dec. 21, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., Mr. Samuel Carr, of Horton, to Miss Mary D. Riley, of Bradford.

PARKER—COMMON.—Dec. 22, at Ebenezer Chapel, Fawcett-street, Sunderland, by the Rev. James Parsons, of York, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Shillito, minister of the place, the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., Cavendish Chapel, Manchester, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of Andrew Common, Esq., of Sunderland.

TROOKES—MUNSON.—Dec. 25, at the Congregational Chapel, Wyvenhoe, Essex, by the Rev. J. R. Smith, pastor, Mr. George Trookes, miller, Stanway, to Miss Julia Munson, daughter of Mr. Robert Munson, Wyvenhoe.

DEATHS.

LAW.—Dec. 11, at Blaby, of heart disease, Anne, relict of the late Mr. Benjamin Law, of Blaby, aged seventy years. Her end was peace.

ROBERTS.—Dec. 20, Jane, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. Roberts, Halifax, aged thirty-four. Friends will be kind enough to accept this intimation.

CRANBROOK.—Dec. 20, Thomas Arnold Ethel, son of the Rev. James Cranbrook, Liscard, Cheshire, aged fifteen months.

NASH.—Dec. 21, at North-end House, Watford, Sarah, relict of the late Wedd William Nash, Esq., and only daughter of the late Joseph Gutteridge, Esq., of Denmark-hill, in her eighty-fifth year.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—HAPPY HEALTH.—However provident, however careful, man may be, he is still destined to be assailed by sickness, and it is wisdom to be provided with a remedy against such a calamity. The Ointment and Pills discovered by Professor Holloway are acknowledged by every person who has tried them to possess the highest merits in curing all outward diseases, and other maladies resulting from violence, exposure, mineral poisons, or scrofulous taints. The Ointment heals all descriptions of ulcers, and subdues inflammations. The Pills purify and strengthen, and thus, even in moderately good health, occasional doses of them prove highly beneficial by their tendency to preserve the body from impurities and weakness, whence serious ailments frequently arise.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Friday, Dec. 23.

The supply of both English and foreign wheat at to-day's market was small. The demand was slow, at late prices for English. Foreign was rather more inquired for, without change in value. Barley a slow sale at late prices. Oats were in liberal supply, and met a steady demand, without change in prices. Beans and peas unchanged. Cargoes off the coast were in more demand.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	PEAS—	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent,	s. s.	Gray	s. s.
red, 1863	34 to 38	Maple	31 to 34
Ditto 1864	35 39	White	35 38
White, 1863	38 44	Boilers	36 39
" 1864	39 45	Foreign, white ..	33 38
Foreign red	38 42		
" white	40 49		
BARLEY—		RYE	26 28
English malting ..	29 31		
Chevalier	33 35	OATS—	
Distilling	23 26	English feed ..	19 22
Foreign	22 32	" potatoes ..	23 27
MALT—		Scotch feed ..	19 23
Pale	53 63	" potatoes ..	23 27
Chevalier	60 61	Irish black ..	18 22
Brown	50 52	" white	19 23
BEANS—		Foreign feed ..	18 22
Ticks	34 37	LOUR—	
Harrow	37 39	Town made ..	36 40
Small	38 40	Country Marks ..	27 33
Egyptian	32 33	Norfolk & Suffolk	27 28

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 26.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 5,406 head. In the corresponding week last year, we received 3,521; in 1862, 2,440; in 1861, 2,382; in 1860, 2,031; in 1859, 2,554; and in 1858, 3,550 head. There was a moderate supply of foreign stock on sale in our market to day, the trade for which ruled inactive, at late rates. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were moderately good, and in full average condition. Fresh beasts of good and prime quality were in steady request, at Thursday's currency, the top figure for beef being 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. Stale beasts (of which there were several left over from Thursday's market), including all inferior breeds, met a slow sale, at previous quotations. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 350 storthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 300 various breeds; from Scotland, 102 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 70 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was seasonably extensive. Good and prime Downs, half-breeds, &c., moved off steadily at full prices; otherwise, the mutton trade ruled inactive, at last Monday's currency. The top quotation 6s. per 8lbs. Only Dutch calves were exhibited for sale, and they were disposed of at full prices. There were no pigs at market. Our quotations are therefore nominal.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts,	3	8 to 4	4	Prime Southdown	5 10 to 6 0
Second quality	4	6	4 10	Lambs	4 2 4 10
Prime large oxen,	5	0	5 2	Lge. coarse calves	4 2 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	5	4	5 6	Prime small	5 0 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep,	4	2	4 8	Large hogs	3 6 4 4
Second quality	4	10	5 2	Meatam. porkers	4 6 4 10
Pr. coarse woolled	5	4	5 8		
Knocking calves, 18s. to 22s.				Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 26s each	

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, December 26.

The supplies of town and country-killed meat on sale at these markets are small. The quality of the supply was good. Sales in most descriptions, however, progressed slowly at the following prices:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef .	3	0	to 3	4	0
Middling ditto .	3	0	4	2	0
Prime large do.	4	4	4	8	0
Do. small do.	4	10	5	2	0
Large pork .	5	8	4	0	0
Small pork .	4	8	5	0	0
Inf. mutton .	3	3	4	0	0
Middling ditto .	4	2	4	8	0
Prime ditto .	4	10	5	2	0
Veal .	4	0	5	0	0

PROVISIONS, Saturday, Dec. 24.—With a continuance of frosty weather our butter market is very firm at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. upon Irish. Foreign sells well at full

prices. Bacon is firm at an advance of 2s. per cwt. Prime Waterford sold at 60s. on board. Lard 2s. per cwt. dearer.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 26.—The fresh arrivals of potatoes are small; yet, owing to the holidays, the trade is very slow at our quotations. Last week's import was 87 tons from Dieppe, 40 tons from Harlingen, and 445 tons from Havre.

SEEDS, Friday, Dec. 23.—The trade in seeds has been quiet since Monday, and with little passing. Values of all descriptions of red seed are fully maintained. Samples of new are in scanty supply, and look for high values. White seed is unchanged. Trefoils are fully as d. ar.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Dec. 24.—The market for flax is dull, at about stationary prices. Hemp is a slow sale on former terms; at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 10s. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per ton for clean Russian qualities. Jute is firm, and coir goods rule steady in price.

WOOL, Monday, December 26.—There is an improved feeling in the demand for nearly all kinds of English wool, and in some instances the quotations have an upward tendency. The supply on offer is only moderate; whilst the stocks held by the manufacturers are comparatively trifling.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 24.—The tallow market is closed to-day. The last quotation for new P.Y.C. on the spot was 41s., for January to March 41s., for March 42s., for October to December delivery 43s. 3d. per cwt. Rough fat is selling at 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

OIL, Saturday, Dec. 24.—Linseed oil is in slow request, at 33s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm, at 46s. 6d. to 47s. for foreign refined. Other oils move off slowly, at late rates. Turpentine is a slow sale at 62s. 6d. to 63s. for French spirits.

COALS, Friday, December 23.—Cowper's Hartley, 19s. 3d., R. Hetton's, 22s. 9d.; Hetton's, 23s. 3d.; Hartlepool, 22s. 3d.; Tees, 23s.; Hartley's, 18s.; Norton Anthracite, 22s.; Brad-dyll's, 22s. 6d.; South Hetton's, 22s. 6d.; Keeping Grange, 22s.; Tunstall, 23s. 6d.; Wylam, 18s. 6d.; Holywell, 18s. 6d. Ships at market 29; at sea 90.

Advertisements.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis, and post paid. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard London.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than thirty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Bead Pattern	Thread or Brunswick Pattern	King's or Lily, &c.
12 Table Forks	£ s. d. 1 13 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 4 0	£ s. d. 2 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
Total	9 19 9	12 9 0	13 9 6	14 17 8

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.



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GABRIEL'S PAMPHLET ON THE TEETH

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Explaining the only effectual mode of supplying Artificial Teeth without pain to answer in every particular the purpose of natural masticators.

GABRIEL'S "Pamphlet on the Teeth" should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist.—Morning Herald.

These Teeth are supplied on the principle of Capillary Attraction and Suction, thus dispensing entirely with springs, and are supplied at moderate charges.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

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CITY ESTABLISHMENT:

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(Four Doors from the Railway Bridge.)

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

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AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guinea per Set, best in Europe, warranted. Single Teeth and partial Sets at proportionate moderate charges.

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CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY,
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An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED
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SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

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Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay
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universally

TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.

Dr. HASSALL, having subjected this mustard to a rigorous
microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that
it contains the three essential properties of good Mustard,
viz.:—PURITY, PUNGENCY, AND DELICATE FLAVOUR.
See that each Package bears their Trade Mark the "Prize Ox,"
and Dr. Hassall's Report.

Sold by all Grocers, &c., throughout the kingdom.

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THE ROYAL OSBORNE (PATENT) MIXTURE OF TEAS,

6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.

Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed.

FRANKS, SON, and CO., 4, Queen-street, Cannon-street
West.

ICE HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA

It is CHOICE and STRONG, BECAUSE it
consists of most valuable growths that are full of rich essential
properties.It is MODERATE in PRICE, BECAUSE it is supplied direct
from the importers to the consumers by Agents.It is WHOLESOME to use, BECAUSE the leaf is not faced
with the usual powdered mineral colours.These COMBINED ADVANTAGES have secured for this Tea a
general preference. It is sold in sealed packets, with the price
printed on each, and signed—

Horniman & Co.

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Have adopted for the Military Stations,

FIELD' Prize Medal PARAFFINE
CANDLE,

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J. C. & J. FIELD,

Who beg to caution the public against any spurious imitations.
Their label is on the Packets and Boxes.Sold by all Dealers throughout the Kingdom. Wholesale
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THE NEW CANDLE, Self-fitting and no Paper or Scraping.

SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS, WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE,

BY USING

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Tablets,

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DIP CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.

PALMER and CO'S VICTORIA SNUFF.

LESS DIPS manufactured of improved materials, free
from smell a good colour, may be carried without guttering,
burn longer than ordinary dips, give a better light, very moderate
in price. Preferable for Schools, Chapels, Private
Families, and indeed for the general use of all.Sold by all Grocers and Candle Dealers, and wholesale by
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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
Used in the Royal Laundry

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1852.

WASHING MACHINERY SIMPLIFIED,
CHEAPENED, and PERFECTED. HARPER
TWELVETREES' FAMILY MANGLE, for 30s., does its
work thoroughly and pleases every purchaser. Other sizes at
45s. and 60s. Clothes-wringers and Starchers, 12s. 6d., 20s.,
30s., and 40s., carriage paid. Washing Machines, 50s.
and 60s., carriage paid. Or a Washing, Wringing, and
Mangling Machine, combined, at 4l. 10s. or 5l. 10s., carriage
paid, and easy terms of credit. Illustrated prospectuses, free
by post, from Harper Twelvetrees' City Show-rooms, 81,
Bishopsgate-street Within, or the Manufactory, Bromley-by-
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AT CHRISTMAS MANY SUFFER from
INDIGESTION, and require some little assistance.
PARR'S LIFE PILLS remove, without the slightest pain,
unpleasant or nervous sensations, so familiar to those who have
indulged a little too freely in good Christmas fare.—May be
had of any Chemist.

ALUM in BREAD.—No wonder that alum
is used to such an extent for adulterating bread, when
we consider its present cheapness. You can only insure "pure
bread" by making it at home. The Faculty recommend BOW-
WICK'S BAKING POWDER, since the unpleasant disclosures
about German yeast, as the most pure and perfect medium
for raising it. It is sold everywhere in packets from a penny
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DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA
has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanc-
tioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by
the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild
Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies
and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon
Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its
Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons,
and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant
remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform
strength) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street,
London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the
world.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL THIS WEEK.

CURES of ASTHMA by DR. LOOCK'S PULMONIC

WAFERS.

From Mr. Forrester, chemist, &c., Pittenweem: "Dec. 19th,
1864.—Dr. Loock's Wafers are highly famed in this locality;
they prove very beneficial to those who are troubled with
asthma, &c." They give instant relief, and rapidly cure asthma,
consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and
lungs.Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by
all Druggists.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best
Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly
to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least
injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied.
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Pro-
prietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free
to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d.,
and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-
fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This root dis-
figurement! female beauty is effectually removed by this
article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes,
with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway
station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the
proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road.
Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-
WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with can-
tharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or
bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents
the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May
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RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the
body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and
advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom
from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with
equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day;
4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest
inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from
observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified
approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all
those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot
so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other
apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest
satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William
Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College,
Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq.,
Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W.
Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College
Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's
Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene
Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the
London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the
Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince
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A descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss
which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending
the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the
Manufacturer.

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Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 30s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
Postage, 1s.Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage
1s. 6d.Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.
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ELASTIC STOCKINGS. KNEE-CAPS, &c

The material of which these are made is recommended
by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and
the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support
in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VAR-
ICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture,
and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.
Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.
John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Now ready, small 8vo, 3s. 6d.,

PRACTICAL DIETARY for FAMILIES,
SCHOOLS, and the LABOURING CLASSES. By
EDWARD SMITH, M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Address on
the Dietary Question at the British Association, Bath."
London: Walton and Maberly, Upper Gower-street, and
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